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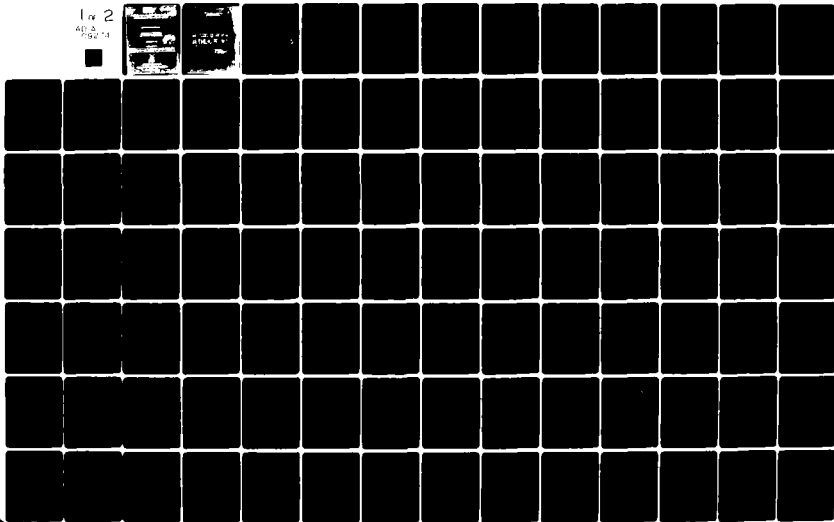
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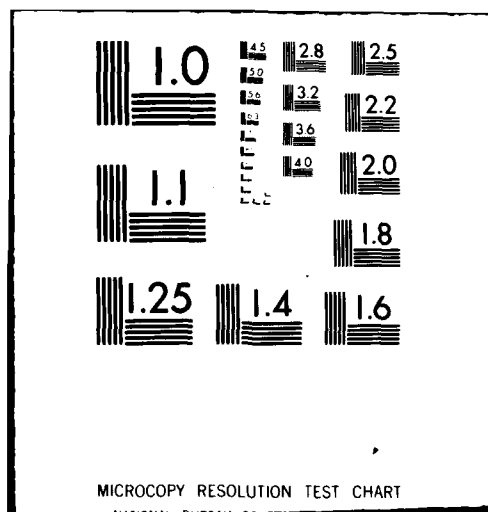
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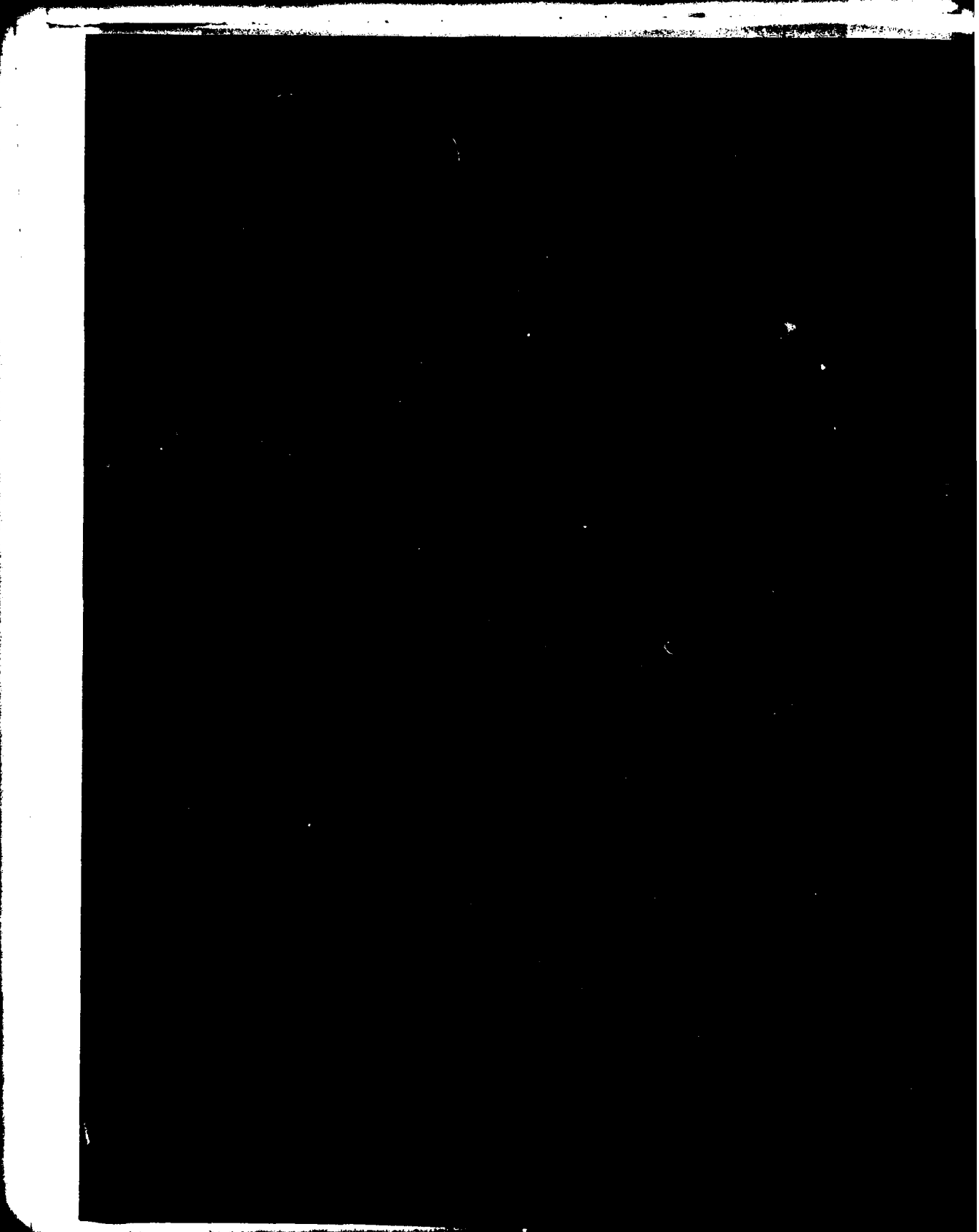
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This research is based on a program conducted in July and September 1980 designed to prepare the 186th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Meridian, MS, for its deployment to Larissa, Greece. Presentations emphasized basic knowledge about the history, geography, culture, politics, and language of Greece. Emphasis was on developing a positive attitude about our NATO ally by providing accurate knowledge and sensitivity to the Guardspeople about different cultural values and attitudes.		

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PREFACE

This report was written to assist any American military unit or individual deploying to Greece. It is a case study of USAF Academy assistance to the 186th TRGp, Mississippi ANG, Meridian, MS.

The author is a Tenured Associate Professor of Geography. He holds a Ph.D. in Geography from the University of Illinois and a M.A. from the University of California, Los Angeles. Additionally, he is an Air Force Mediterranean Area Specialist. Major Mitchell has assisted the Colorado, Nebraska, Georgia, and South Carolina Air National Guard for deployments to NATO's Southern Flank region. His recent research focuses on inter-cultural communication and cultural awareness.

Members of the Air Force Academy Team which presented the program also included Major Frank Kyriopoulos, Captain George Haritos, and Captain Taylor Barnes. Major Kyriopoulos is an Assistant Professor of Arabic and his parents are Greek. He has been stationed in Greece and Turkey and is fluent in the Greek language. Captain Haritos was born in Greece and lived there for 16 years. He is an Assistant Professor in Engineering Mechanics and has a Ph.D. from Northwestern University. Captain Barnes is an Assistant Professor of Geography and is presently completing his Ph.D. at the University of Illinois. He was stationed in Turkey and has conducted Human Geography studies with Major Mitchell. Additionally, he is conducting research on intercultural awareness.

Major Mitchell thanks the men and women of the 186th TRGp for their splendid cooperation, enthusiasm, and assistance during the training program.

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INTRODUCTION

On 2 July 1980, Major General John T. Guice, Director of the Air National Guard, asked the Dean of the Air Force Academy to provide cultural and language training for the Mississippi Air National Guard in preparation for its upcoming deployment to Greece (Atch 1). General Orth, Dean of the Air Force Academy, approved on 16 July 1980 limited Faculty support for the 186th Tactical Reconnaissance Group's deployment of RF-4's to Larissa, Greece (Atch 2). The Academy support was initially developed and coordinated by Lt Colonel Carl Reddel. The Academy coordination role was later assigned to Major William Mitchell when Lt Colonel Reddel became Acting Department Head of DFH (Atch 3).

The program was designed by members of the Middle Eastern studies group including Lt Colonel Reddel (DFH), Major Mitchell (DFEGM), Major Kyriopoulos (DFF), Captain Haritos (DFEM), and Captain Barnes (DFEGM). Basically, our intent was to provide useful knowledge about Greece and to help the Mississippi Guardspeople develop a positive attitude about our NATO ally. We focused on reducing ethnocentrism and cultural arrogance by positive motivation with both knowledge and language.

Our assistance for the 186th TRGp had historical precedence from earlier programs with the Colorado and Nebraska Air National Guard deployments. We were aware that American military forces all too often pay minimum attention to foreign cultural values and attitudes. Further, we know that ignorance of other cultures can lead to international misunderstanding and unfavorable behavior. The Guard Bureau and the Mississippi ANG also knew that not knowing and appreciating cultural and historical determinants of other societies could be detrimental to mission accomplishment.

THE PROGRAM

The program explained the strategic importance of Greece and its contribution to NATO, and at the same time provided a relevant historical background on Greek/Turkish sensitivities. Further emphasis was also placed on the history and importance of the Greek Orthodox Church. The delicate state of current U.S./Greek relations was explained, along with emphasis on the importance of correct behavior of military personnel in Greece. The Group fully realized the significance of being able to speak the Greek language; therefore we stressed learning a few useful Greek expressions.

A goal of our program was to develop an attitude of respect for the national honor and religion of Greece, the role that Greece played in the defense of Europe in World War II, and the probable role that it would play in any new European conflict.

Throughout the program we underscored the importance of respect and appreciation for those values and attitudes that were different from ours (Atch 4). The unit was thoroughly exposed to the concept of cultural shock.

To operationalize the program we developed two limited weekend presentations, compiled a reading list on Greece, reproduced and provided four key articles for each deploying person (Atch 5), and developed three video tapes, six audio cassette tapes, and five Greek language packets for each person. One of the video tapes will be discussed later. The other two were developed for language training by Major Kyriopoulos. The first presentation was on 25 July 1980. In this presentation Major Mitchell briefed Colonel Pittman and his key staff officers on the philosophy of

the Academy support and the philosophy of the Middle Eastern studies group in terms of intercultural education (Atch 6). Secondly, Major Mitchell used a period to elaborate on useful experiences of the Colorado/Nebraska Air National Guard deployments. Captain Barnes presented a comprehensive physical and human geography of Greece (Atch 7). Major Kyriopoulos presented films on Greece, discussed cultural sensitivity, and introduced and taught Greek language.

Lt Colonel Reddel, Major Kyriopoulos, and Captain Haritos produced a cultural sensitivity video tape which introduced important issues Mississippi Guardsmen should be aware of. Some of these issues were: important things in a Greek's daily life; the meaning of friendship to a Greek; the Greek view of the military; ways not to insult or offend a Greek; Greek views on Communism; the role of religion in a Greek's life; and how Greeks feel about Americans (Atch 8). We presented this video tape to the Guardsmen during the first presentation.

The second presentation was given by Major Mitchell, Major Kyriopoulos, Captain Barnes, and Captain Haritos on 6 September 1980 (Atch 9). During the second presentation there were approximately 220 guardsmen in attendance. About half of the audience had attended our first presentation; therefore we restructured the second to compensate for any possible duplication. Captain Barnes again presented a geography of Greece; however, this presentation focused on the Larissa area and emphasized many points not made in July. Major Kyriopoulos reviewed previous language training and presented new Greek language lessons (Atch 10). We again presented the cultural sensitivity video tape. A major and important addition to the second presentation was Captain Haritos'

discussion of Greek attitudes on issues such as Greek/Turkish relations, Greek/American relations, and on NATO. Another major addition was a panel session consisting of Major Mitchell, Major Kyriopoulos, Captain Barnes, and Captain Haritos. Questions were taken from the floor and answered by various members of the board.

This board proved popular and useful. Twenty-nine questions were asked from the floor and they dealt with concerns of religion, communism, military readiness, attitude towards the U.S., the taking of photographs, goods and services, customs, meals, bargaining, credit cards, terrorist threat, clothing articles, eating habits, music, gifts, and many others.

In concluding each presentation, we emphasized the importance of their studying language on their own and the importance of using common sense throughout the deployment. During both presentations, Major Mitchell reemphasized the importance of interoperability between Greeks and Americans.

CULTURAL PREPARATION BY THE UNIT

The Mississippi unit, particularly Lt Col Walter L. Ivey, took the initiative to prepare materials to help the unit on the deployment. For example, a paper of informative topics was prepared and presented to all deploying personnel (Atch 11). The unit also prepared a handout of Greek military ranks (Atch 12), a background article on Greece,¹ and each guard person was provided with a Country Law Study on Greece (Atch 13). Finally, a fact sheet by Hellenikon Air Base was provided (Atch 14).

¹General T. R. Milton, USAF (Ret.) "Obligations and Uncertainties in the Mediterranean," AIR FORCE Magazine, September 1979, pp. 58-63.

COSTS

I feel it is important to comment on the cost of this program. The cost was more than purely monetary (Atch 15). The visits required a total of 21 mandays (three officers for 3 days on first visit, four officers for 3 days on second visit). Obviously, substantial preparation time went into the presentations. The budget was estimated at \$3250 but this amount was not used. A major cost to the Team members was that most of the preparation, traveling, and teaching was after their regular duty hours, including weekends. I mention this because in evaluating a program of this nature, there are often hidden costs that never surface. Despite the costs, all the team members unanimously agreed that the importance of the project was well worth the individual efforts. Part of our satisfaction was seeing an improved attitude toward Greece after each presentation.

CONCLUSION

In summary, our impressions of the 186th TRGp is that within the limited time the Academy team had available, and with the relatively short preparation period available to the unit, the Mississippi Guardspeople made significant efforts to learn as much as possible about Greece. The attitude we detected was very positive, and this was demonstrated to all of our team members on numerous occasions. One example of the unit doing more than was necessary was preparation of a Greek Cuisine Cookbook (Atch 16). The overall attitude of the 186th was perhaps best reflected by the cover of OpOrd 80-18 (Atch 17). On this cover two countries are flying and working together in unison. The human element in Operation

Coronet Gyro appears ready to do an excellent job.

We thank Colonel Biffle O. Pittman (CC), Lt Colonel Thomas D. Jones (DO), Lt Colonel Walter L. Ivey (DCR), Major Larry D. Pace (Comptroller), Major Ronald E. McGlothlin (153 TRS, CO), Captain David H. Hughley (XO), and all the people of the 186th TRGp for their hospitality and genuine interest in the program. We feel confident that their mission will be successful operationally, and personally rewarding.

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ATTACHMENT 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310



2 JUN 1980

Brigadier General William A. Orth
Dean of the Faculty
DS/U. S. Air Force Academy
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80840

Dear General Orth

As part of our planning for forthcoming Air National Guard deployments, we have reviewed the recent deployments of the Colorado Air National Guard and the Nebraska Air National Guard to Turkey. Both were very successful. One of the reasons for this success was the assistance provided by members of your faculty in developing a program of cultural orientation and accompanying the deployments. This support was the key contribution that enabled our units to succeed in the Turkish cultural environment. In fact, both unit commanders formally stated that this support was absolutely indispensable. Major William A. Mitchell, a Tenure Associate Professor at the Academy, was the cultural expert that assisted us with these Turkish deployments.

We are very interested in obtaining similar assistance for certain of our upcoming deployments. Informal inquiries by members of my staff to Lieutenant Colonel Carl W. Reddel, coordinator of the program in support of the Colorado Air National Guard, suggest that your faculty may be willing to assist us in preparing members of another Air National Guard unit for deployment to Greece later this year. We understand that Major Frank W. Kyriopoulos of your faculty is an Air Force Greek area specialist and knowledgeable of both the Greek language and culture. Would it be possible for these officers to organize a program similar to that which so successfully assisted the Colorado and Nebraska Air National Guard units?

If this is acceptable, members of my staff will contact Lieutenant Colonel Reddel to work out the details for conducting such a program during the month of July. The Air National Guard would assume all expense for travel and administrative support.

Sincerely

30 JUN 1980
Major General, USAF

Attachment 1

ATTACHMENT 2

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY
USAF ACADEMY, COLORADO 80840



Major General John T. Guice
Director, Air National Guard
National Guard Bureau
Washington, DC 20310

Dear General Guice,

Thank you for your letter concerning the support of our faculty for the National Guard deployments to Turkey. We are pleased that their efforts have contributed to the deployments' success.

We can support the forthcoming deployment to Greece, but on a more limited scale than our previous effort. Fewer faculty members are available for this program, and our regular academic program begins early in August.

Lt Col Carl W. Reddel will serve as coordinator for the effort and should be contacted to arrange the details of conducting such a program.

Sincerely,

SIGNED
WILLIAM A. ORTH, Brig Gen, USAF
Dean of the Faculty

65

ATTACHMENT 3

STAFF SUMMARY SHEET

	TO	ACTION	SIGNATURE (Surname), GRADE AND DATE		TO	ACTION	SIGNATURE (Surname), GRADE AND DATE
1	DF	Info		5			
2	CCE	Info		7			
3	CS	Info		8			
4	SUPT	Info		9			
5				10			

SURNAME OF ACTION OFFICER AND GRADE	SYMBOL	PHONE	TYPIST'S INIT	SUSPENSE DATE
Major Mitchell	DFEGM	3067	dds	
SUBJECT Status of Faculty Support for Mississippi Air National Guard Deployment to Greece				DATE 18 July 1980

SUMMARY

1. On 16 June 1980 (Atch 1), General Orth approved limited DF support for the 186th TACRECON GP, Mississippi Air National Guard's deployment of RF4s to northern Greece. Lt Col Reddel was tasked as DF project coordinator. Meanwhile, he has assumed various new duties as future Acting Head, DFH. Although Lt Col Reddel will continue to support and be involved in the program, Major William Mitchell has been assigned responsibility for coordinating Academy support for this deployment.

2. Under Lt Col Reddel's guidance (Atch 2), a program emphasizing Greek culture, language, and geography was developed. The program will now be managed by Major Mitchell and will involve three weekend TDY trips to Meridian, Mississippi, on 25-26 July, 2-3 August, and 6-7 September. Officers from several departments are participating in this program of continuing education for National Guard personnel.

Robert L. Taylor
 ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Lt Col, USAF
 Acting Head
 Department of Economics, Geography
 and Management

2 Atch
 1. AF Form 1768, dated 16 Jun 80
 2. Program Agenda

ATTACHMENT 4

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

OBJECTIVES

To prepare selected units of the Air National Guard for their deployment to Greece by

- providing useful knowledge about Greece, and
- to help in developing a positive attitude about our NATO ally.

Our Program Will

We will explain the strategic importance of Greece and its contributions to NATO.

We will discuss relevant Historical Background with particular emphasis on Greek - Turkish Relations

We will cover the history and most import beliefs of the Greek Orthodox Church.

- (1) Particularly, the background for the hostility to the 21 April 1967 coup detat which installed a military junta, allegedly with CIA complicity.
- (2) We will also cover Greek attitudes to the August, 1974 Cyprus crisis in which Turkish forces invaded Cyprus. Focus on anti-U.S. attitudes, withdrawal from NATO's military arm, and the return of Constantine Karamanlis from exile.
- (3) The delicate state of current U.S. - Greek relations, stressing the need for correct behavior by American military personnel.

Our language program emphasizes several useful phrases in Greek.

Hopefully, Our Program Will Help You Develop

An attitude of respect for:

- (1) The national honor and religion of Greece.
- (2) The vital role Greece played in the defense of Europe in World War II and the projected role it would play in any new European conflict with the USSR.
- (3) The desire of Greece to be a full member of the European Community and to retain its independence for military action it deems necessary to its defense.

To develop an understanding of culture shock and other factors which often erode effective interaction of Americans with other people and cultures.

To develop confidence, through language preparation, in the member's ability to "get along" with Greeks both on and off base.

To develop an eagerness to meet the Greek people and see Greek society.

Finally, a willingness to observe correct behavior in Greece.

ATTACHMENT 5

RECOMMENDED READING LIST*

- ** George Pappageotes, Say it in Modern Greek, Dover Publications, New York, 1956. (Paperback)

Edith Hamilton, The Greek Way, W. W. Norton & Company, New York, 1964.

An excellent introduction into ancient Greek literature and thought with insight into the effects of Ancient Greece on Modern Greece. (Paperback)

- ** W. A. Heurtley, H. C. Darby, C. W. Crawley, and Woodhouse, A Short History of Greece, Cambridge University Press, American Branch, New York, 1973. (Paperback)

An easy-to-read outline of Greek history from pre-historic Greece to 1964. A must for persons who desire a rapid grounding in Greek history.

Steven Runciman, The Orthodox Churches and the Secular State, Oxford University Press, New Zealand, 1971.

Discusses the historical relationship between the Orthodox Church and State. The church acted as a protection and transmission vehicle for Greek language and culture during the period of Ottoman Turkish occupation.

Peter Schwab, Greece Under the Junta, Facts on George D. Frangos File, Inc., New York, 1973.

Edited writings on the alleged excesses and torture of political prisoners by the Junta.

- ** Evangelos Averoff-Tossizza, By Fire and Axe, Caratzas Brothers, New York, 1978.

History of Greek Communist Party (KKE), Italian and German invasions, Greek resistance and subsequent Civil War.

Mary Costello, Eastern Mediterranean Security, Editorial Research Reports, July 7, 1978, p. 483-500.

J. Bowyer Bell, Violence at a Distance: Greece and the Cyprus Crisis*, Orbis - Fall 1974, Volume XVIII, No. 3, p. 791-808.

An Official History: Greek Combat Aviation, Aerospace Historian, Fall/September 1974, Volume 21, No. 3, p. 129-138.

* This is an initial and testative list. You should tell the Academy's team of your interests, and they will help identify appropriate reading material for future reading lists.

** Highly recommended.

background notes

Greece

department of state * october 1978

11,822
JAN 03 1979

DEPOSITORY

OFFICIAL NAME: Hellenic Republic

PEOPLE

Even though Greek society has been changed by urbanization and industrialization, Greeks have maintained their traditional pride in their Hellenic heritage, sense of national identity, and strong orientations toward family, education, and individual worth.

Traditionally a highly mobile society, the Greeks over the past 2 decades have become increasingly urbanized. The 1961 census showed an urban population of 43 percent against a rural and semiurban population of 57 percent. By 1971 the urban popula-

tion had grown to 53 percent. The Greater Athens area alone accounts for almost 30 percent of the country's population. Emigration has traditionally played an important role in Greek society, and people of Greek heritage in the United States exceed 3 million.

Greece's only numerically significant minority, the ethnic Turkish population (i.e. Muslim minority) concentrated in Thrace, was recognized by the exchange of populations provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 and constitutes about 1.5 percent of the total population. The Greek Orthodox Church is the established religion. The



Church is self-governing under the spiritual guidance of the ecumenical

PROFILE

People

POPULATION: 9.25 million (1978 est.). **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 0.6% (1978). **ETHNIC GROUPS:** Greek 96%, Turkish 1.5%. **RELIGIONS:** Greek Orthodox 97%, Muslim 2%. **LANGUAGES:** Greek. **EDUCATION:** Years compulsory-9. Literacy-90%. **HEALTH:** Infant mortality rate-17 per 1,000 (US-17/1,000). Life expectancy-71 yrs. **WORK FORCE:** 33 million (1976). **Agriculture-34%. Industry-26%. Service-40%.**

Geography

AREA: 51,182 sq. mi., including islands (132,560 sq. km.); about the size of Ala. **CITIES:** Capital-Greater Athens (pop. 2.54 million); Greater Thessaloniki (557,000), Patras (112,000), Iraklion (78,000). **TER-RAIN:** Hilly. **CLIMATE:** Temperate.

Government

TYPE: Presidential parliamentary repub-

lic. **DATE OF INDEPENDENCE:** 1833. **CONSTITUTION:** June 1975.

BRANCHES: Executive-President (Chief of State), Prime Minister (Head of Government). **Legislative**-unicameral parliament (Vouli) elected in November 1977. **Judicial**-Supreme Court (Areios Pagos).

POLITICAL PARTIES: New Democracy, Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Union of the Democratic Center, Communist parties, United Democratic Left. **SUFFRAGE:** Universal over 20. **ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS:** 51 Prefectures (nomi). **DEFENSE:** Percentage of GNP to defense-5.3 (1976).

TWO OFFICIAL FLAGS: The "Sea Flag" has a white cross superimposed on a blue background in the upper left corner; the rest consists of 5 blue and 4 white horizontal stripes. The "Land Flag" has only a white cross on a blue background.

Economy

GNP: \$26.7 billion (1977) at current prices. **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 5.1%

(1970-77). **PER CAPITA INCOME:** \$2,885 (1977). **AVG. RATE OF INFLATION 1975-1977:** 12.9%. **NATURAL RESOURCES:** Bauxite, lignite.

AGRICULTURE: Products-grains, fruits, vegetables, olives, olive oil, tobacco, cotton, livestock and dairy products. **Percentage of GNP-17% (1975).**

INDUSTRY: Types-food, textile, metal, chemical, electrical equipment, cement, glass, transport equipment, petroleum. **Percentage of GNP-30% (1975).**

TRADE (1976): Exports-\$2.5 billion. Partners-EC 55%, Middle East/North Africa 15%, US 5%, Soviet bloc 2%. Imports-\$6.4 billion. Partners-EC 44%, Middle East/North Africa 20%, US 8%, Soviet bloc 8%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 36.8 drachmas=US\$1 (avg. 1977).

ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: Total-\$5.1 billion (1946-77).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: EC (associate member), NATO, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, INTELSTAT.



Note: Athens is more than 4,500 miles (7,250 km.) from Washington, D.C.

Patriarch, resident in Istanbul, Turkey. During the centuries of Ottoman domination, the Greek Church played a key role in preserving the language, values, and national identity of the Greeks and served as an important rallying point in the struggle for independence. The Church is under the protection and partial control of the state, which pays the clergy's salaries.

The Greek language has an unbroken history of 3,000 years, and modern Greek preserves many features

of the classical language. Modern Greek has taken two principal forms: Demotic Greek (*Demotiki*), the "popular" tongue—informal, relatively simple, and susceptible to external influence—has generally been the language of modern literature and the vehicle of contemporary speech; and *Katharevousa*, the language of official intercourse and university instruction, was devised in the 19th century to purify and return the language to a form nearer to that of the ancient Attic dialect from which it developed.

In early 1976, the Greek Government announced a series of educational reforms which included plans to diminish the importance of *Katharevousa* and upgrade the status of *Demotiki* both throughout the educational system and within the government bureaucracy generally. The understanding explicitly precludes, however, the adoption of "extreme" forms of *Demotiki*.

Greek society is upwardly mobile, and education is highly esteemed both because it heightens appreciation of

the Greek cultural tradition and is an important part of social and economic advancement.

GEOGRAPHY

The Greek mainland is situated in southeastern Europe on the southern tip of the Balkan Peninsula. Many islands, such as Crete, Corfu, and the Dodecanese, are included within its boundaries. The mainland is bounded on the north by Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania; on the east by the Aegean Sea and Turkey; and on the west and south by the Ionian and Mediterranean Seas.

Greece has many mountains and hills, and much of the land is dry and rocky; only about 28 percent is arable. Greece has mild, wet winters, and hot, dry summers. The climate varies considerably between the southern and northern parts of the country, but the temperature is rarely extreme.

HISTORY

Greece came into existence as a modern state following a War of Independence from the Ottoman Empire (1821-30). Under the tutelage of the United Kingdom, France, and Russia, a monarchy was established in 1833 with Otto of Bavaria ascending the throne. Otto was deposed 30 years later, and the great powers selected as his successor a member of the Danish House of Glücksberg who became George I of the Hellenes. The Greece of 1830 was 18,346 square miles (47,515 sq. km.) in area with a northern boundary extending from the Gulf of Volos on the east to the Gulf of Arta on the west. Since then, Greece has almost tripled in size: the Ionian Islands were added in 1864; Thessaly and part of Epirus in 1881; Macedonia, Crete, and the Aegean Islands in 1913; Western Thrace in 1918; and the Dodecanese Islands in 1947.

The struggle for power between monarchists and republicans, a continuing feature of Greek politics, was particularly sharp in the period between the two World Wars. Greece was proclaimed a republic in 1925, but King George II was returned to the throne in 1935, and the return of the

monarchy was reconfirmed in a plebiscite in 1946.

Greece entered World War II on the side of the Allies on October 28, 1940, when the country was invaded by Italy. That date is celebrated in Greece in memory of the one word, *ochi* (no), which was the Greek reply to a number of demands made by Mussolini. Despite Italian superiority in numbers and equipment, the determined Greeks drove the invaders back into Albania. Hitler was then forced to divert German forces to Greece to protect his southern flank. The German attack began on April 5, 1941, and by the end of May, Greece had fallen. But Greek resistance had cost Germany precious weeks in its schedule for the invasion of Russia.

Following the war, the Communists made two attempts to take over Greece. During the winter of 1944-45 the first effort failed in the face of Greek determination assisted by British forces. The second Communist insurgency began in the spring of 1946 and received substantial assistance from the neighboring satellites of the Soviet Union but was defeated in the summer of 1949 with extensive U.S. economic and military aid (the first implementation of the Truman doctrine). The Communist Party of Greece (KKE) was outlawed in December 1947 and remained proscribed until 1974.

From 1952 to late 1963, Greece was governed by conservative parties—the Greek Rally of Marshal Papagos, and its successor, the National Radical Union (ERE) of Constantine Karamanlis. In the fall of 1963 the Center Union Party (EK) came to power and governed until July 1965. It was followed by a succession of conservative governments or coalitions until April 1967.

On April 21, 1967, a group of middle-grade military officers, led by George Papadopoulos, took control of the government through a coup d'état and ruled Greece until November 1973, when Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannides, a Papadopoulos associate, seized power. His decision to overthrow Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, and to install a client regime on that island triggered Turkish intervention on Cyprus in July 1974 and brought Greece to the brink of

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and Clothing—Lightweight clothing from May through September; woollens from October through April.

Customs—Greek visas are required for holders of official and diplomatic US passports, but not for visitors (up to 2 months) holding regular US passports. Visitors who wish to extend their stay must submit an application 20 days before the expiration of the 2-month period.

The following international certificates of inoculation are required: smallpox for travelers coming from Asia and Africa, except Egypt and Turkey; yellow fever for travelers arriving from fever areas; and cholera for travelers coming from infected areas. For travelers from the US, no inoculations are required. *Health requirements may change. Travelers should check latest information.*

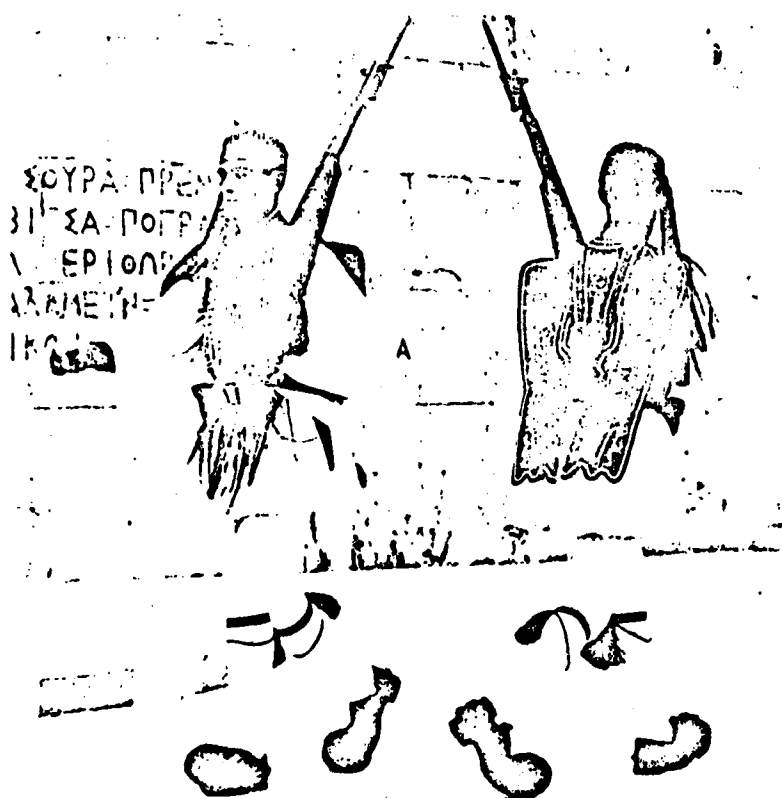
Telecommunications—Telephone service within Athens is satisfactory. Trunkline long-distance calls may be made to the US; connections are available 24 hours a day via London and Paris and are usually satisfactory. Athens is seven standard time zones ahead of the Eastern US.

Transportation—Main streets in Athens and the main highways in Greece are macadam, but secondary roads are sometimes rough and ungraded. Tourists who wish to drive must have an international driver's license. The international car insurance card is valid if Greece is listed on the card.

Except for rush hours, the bus system provides adequate, inexpensive local transportation. Taxis are plentiful, and rates are reasonable.

war with Turkey. Senior military officers then withdrew support from Ioannides and requested the return of Constantine Karamanlis, who had been living in self-imposed exile in Paris since 1963. As Prime Minister, Karamanlis headed a government of national unity until November 1974, when the first parliamentary elections in 10 years were held. (For results, see chart below.)

On December 8, 1974, a referendum was held to determine the fate of the monarchy in Greece. King Constantine had been living in exile since his December 13, 1967 coup against the military junta failed. Approximately two-thirds of the vote



Two Efzonia at Tomb of Unknown Soldier

Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) leader Andreas Papandreu emerging as the primary opposition leader (results below).

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The 1975 Constitution, which describes Greece as a "presidential parliamentary republic," is similar to the Constitution of 1952 with two notable differences: (a) There are more extensive and precise guarantees of civil liberties; and (b) the powers of the Head of State are no longer vested in a King but, in an amplified form, in a President elected by Parliament and advised by the Council of the Republic. On balance, the Greek structure of government is not unlike that found in most West European countries and has been described as a compromise between French and German models. As in most of Western Europe, the Prime Minister and Parliament play central roles in the political process, but the Greek President can also perform certain governmental functions in addition to his ceremonial duties. The extent of the Greek President's influ-

went against the restoration of the monarchy, thereby establishing a republican form of government.

After several months of consideration, Parliament approved a new Constitution on June 7, 1975, which went into effect on June 11. It provides for a President as Head of State. Constantine Tsatsos, the first President to serve under the new Constitution, was elected on June 19, 1975.

In September 1977, Prime Minister Karamanlis announced that elections would be held on November 20, 1977, a year earlier than constitutionally required. The Prime Minister indicated that a new mandate was needed to deal with "national issues" which Greece would have to confront during 1978: Cyprus, Greece's accession to the European Economic Community, and differences with Turkey. The November elections resulted in the New Democracy Party retaining a parliamentary majority and Pan-

National Election Results For 1974 and 1977

	Percentage Vote		Seats	
	1974	1977	1974	1977
New Democracy (center-right) C. Karamanlis	54.4	41.9	220	172
Pasok (Socialist) A. Papandreu	13.6	25.3	12	93
Union of the Democratic Center (center-left) J. Zigdis	20.4	12.0	60	15
Communist Party of the Exterior	*	9.4	*	11
Alliance of the Left	9.5	2.7	8	2
National Camp (right)	-	6.8	-	5
Others	2.1	1.9	-	2
	100.0	100.0	300	300

*The Moscow-oriented Communist Party of the Exterior ran as a part of the Alliance of the Left in 1974. See total across from Alliance of the Left.

ence in the political process depends ultimately on his personal stature and his leadership skills.

Presidential Powers

The President is elected by Parliament to a 5-year term and can only be reelected once. He has the power to declare war and to conclude agreements of peace, alliance, and participation in international organizations. A three-fifths parliamentary majority is required to ratify such agreements or treaties. He can also exercise certain emergency powers. These powers must, when exercised, be counter-signed by the competent Minister.

The President's most important function is to appoint the Prime Minister and, on the Prime Minister's advice, the remaining members of government. Such a government must obtain a vote of confidence in the Parliament within 15 days. The President can also dismiss the government and dissolve Parliament, acting in both cases with the advice of the Council of the Republic. (This Council is composed of former democratically elected Presidents, Prime Ministers who enjoyed the confidence of Parliament, the Prime Minister, the President of Parliament, and the principal leader of the opposition.) The President, without a Minister's counter-signature, can return legislation to Parliament for reconsideration. He can also suspend portions of the Constitution with the Cabinet's approval and issue legislative decrees at the recommendation of the Cabinet. The President may also proclaim a referendum.

Parliament

Parliamentary deputies are elected by direct, secret ballot. There are 300 Members, virtually all of whom were elected in November 1977. The next parliamentary election must take place within 4 years but can be called for earlier by the President acting on the advice of the Council of the Republic.

The Greek Constitution provides for direct election of parliamentary deputies. The electoral system is determined by a special electoral law. In the most recent elections, a reinforced proportional system was designated for use by the applicable electoral law, a system which disproportionately

favors the party receiving the greater number of votes (above a certain base percentage) and makes possible a parliamentary majority even if the leading party falls short of the 51 percent mark. In the November 1977 election, the party of Prime Minister Karamanlis received 41.9 percent of the popular vote but more than one-half of the seats in Parliament.

Local Administration

Greece is divided into 51 Prefectures (*nomi*), each headed by a prefect (*nomarch*) appointed by the Minister of Interior. There are also elected municipal and village officials, but the authority of the central government is still dominant in that it controls the budget.

Principal Government Officials

President—Constantine Tsatsos

Prime Minister—Constantine Karamanlis

Deputy Prime Minister—Constantine Papaconstantinou

Minister of Coordination—Constantine Mitsotakis

Minister to the Presidency—Constantine Stephanopoulos

Minister of Foreign Affairs—George Rallis

Minister of National Defense—Evangelos Averoff-Tossizza

Other Ministers

Interior—Cristoforos Stratos

Justice—George Stamatis

Public Order—Anastassios Balkos
Culture and Science—George Plytas
National Education and Religions—John Varvitsiotis

Finance—Athanassios Kanellopoulos

Agriculture—John Boutos

Industry—Miltiades Evert

Commerce—George Panayiotopoulos

Labor—Constantine Laskaris

Social Services—Spyros Doxiadis

Public Works—Nicolao Zardinidis

Transport and Communications—Alexandros Papadongonas

Merchant Marine—Emmanuel Kefaloyiannis

Northern Greece—Nicolao Martis

Minister Without Portfolio (European

Community Relations)—George Kontogiorgis

Ambassador to the U.S.—Menelaos Alexandrakis

Ambassador to the UN—George Papoulas

Greece maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 2221 Massachusetts Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20008 (tel. 202-667-3168). Consulates General are also at San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, and Consulates are at New Orleans, Boston, and Atlanta.

ECONOMY

Upon Greece's return to democracy in 1974, the government adopted an expansionary fiscal policy to bring Greece out of a serious "stagflation" which had produced a negative growth



The Acropolis



Street scene in the Plaka, the old part of Athens

rate and 30 percent inflation in 1974. The gross national product growth rate at constant market prices averaged more than 4 percent annually in the next 3 years, one of the higher rates among the non-Communist industrial nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Inflation declined to 14 percent in 1975 and has remained at 11-13 percent in recent years. Unemployment has remained below 3 percent.

At the end of 1977 per capita personal income had climbed above \$2,500, and 1977 per capita GNP at current prices and exchange rates stood at \$2,885, approximately equal that of Ireland and Singapore.

The primary stimulus to recent growth has been the buoyancy of the industrial and service sectors. Although industrial growth slowed in 1977, Greek industry, which is heavily concentrated in the Athens-Piraeus and Thessaloniki areas, has averaged nearly 10 percent annual growth since 1960 and now accounts for approximately one-third of Greek GNP. The services sector accounted for 50 percent of GNP in 1977 and 40 percent of employment.

Economic performance in 1977, however, fell short of expectations. GNP at constant prices grew by 3.9 percent, rather than the expected 5 percent. The slowdown was attributed to a decline in agricultural output following 2 years of adverse weather conditions, continued sluggishness in private investment, and a weakened demand for Greek exports. Agricultural growth has been further hampered by small and fragmented land holdings which have limited the adoption of modern technology.

Government policies in the near term are expected to be directed toward (a) encouraging private investment, which has been weighted heavily toward residential construction, to facilitate modernization of the agricultural and industrial sectors; (b) controlling inflation in the face of continuing demands for a liberal incomes policy; and (c) maintaining the manageability of Greece's persistent balance-of-payments deficits.

Greece suffers from a chronic trade deficit, a problem exacerbated by recent oil price increases and a military modernization program. Greek imports exceeded exports by \$3.9

billion in 1977. However, "invisible receipts" such as shipping revenues, tourism, and remittances from Greek workers abroad limited the current account deficit to \$1.28 billion. Although that figure was a record high for Greece, the current account deficit was fully offset by \$1.3 billion in autonomous inflows of private capital, leaving only amortization payments of \$387 million to be covered by official borrowing. Official borrowing (including state, Bank of Greece, and public corporation loans) totaled \$478 million in 1977.

Greece and the EC

Full membership in the European Community remains one of the Greek Government's principal foreign policy goals. Greece has been an associate member of the Community since 1962. As part of a major effort to link Greece's political and economic fate more closely with that of the Western European democracies, the Karamanlis government in June 1975 formally requested accelerated membership in the Community. The EC Council of Ministers approved the Greek application in principle in February 1976 and negotiations on full Greek membership began in the fall of 1976. The governments of all EC member nations have publicly expressed support for Greek membership.

The negotiations are expected to be completed in 1979. Agricultural policy, particularly the likely competition of Greek farm products with those of other EC members, the free movement of Greek workers, and the length of any transition period are expected to be key issues. Full Greek accession to the Community is anticipated early in the 1980's, following ratification by Greece and all nine EC member-nations.

Accession would provide Greece a voice in Common Market policy making, make Greece eligible for additional financial and technical aid, and, in the view of most Greek officials and businessmen, provide further impetus for reform of Greece's economic structure. Opposition leader Andreas Papandreou has repeatedly stated his opposition to full EC membership for Greece.

The Budget

The 1978 budget is balanced at \$6.8 billion, 20 percent higher than 1977. A separate investment budget will provide \$1.5 billion in public sector investment. The 1978 budget continues to allocate over 20 percent to national defense and provides substantial increases in spending for education, social welfare, agriculture, and civil-servant salaries. The budget has been characterized as being both austere and fiscally expansionary.

Energy

Greece has no domestic petroleum production and in 1977 imported crude oil and petroleum products valued at \$1.3 billion. Oil has been discovered in modest quantities off the island of Thassos in the northern Aegean Sea; crude-oil production is expected to begin in 1981.

Greece also plans to develop a nuclear power plant, to be ready in 1987, and to expand its hydroelectric and lignite-burning power production. Lignite, a soft, coal-like fuel available locally, already accounts for over half of Greece's output of electricity.

Greece and the Middle East

Greek business representatives, traditionally active in the Middle East, have sharply increased that activity recently. Greek exports to the Middle East and North Africa increased from \$50 million in 1972 to \$500 million in 1977. In early 1978, nearly 30 Greek firms were major contractors on significant infrastructure projects in the Middle East valued at approximately \$5 billion. Efforts to stimulate significant Arab investment in Greece are continuing.

Athens continues to grow as a regional trade center for the Middle East. Nearly 300 international businesses, two-thirds of them American, now maintain Middle East regional offices in Athens.

Commerce

Greece's growing manufacturing sector has steadily increased its share of exports to over 50 percent of the \$2.5 billion total in 1976. Agricultural exports account for one-third of the Greek total.

The bulk of Greek trade is with EC countries and the Middle East and North Africa. Imports from the United States reached \$409 million in 1976 and included food and feedstuffs (primarily grains), nonelectrical machinery, chemicals, and transportation, telecommunications, and mining equipment. U.S. imports of Greek goods amounted to \$148 million in 1976. Of particular significance are a wide variety of manufactured goods (almost 60 percent of the total—including textiles, cement, iron and steel, and shoes), tobacco, fertilizers and minerals, and fruits and vegetables. Despite a sizable trade surplus, the United States traditionally experiences a current account deficit with Greece due to the magnitude of dollar inflows from tourism, shipping, and emigrant remittances.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INFORMATION

For information on foreign economic trends, commercial development, production, trade regulations, and tariff rates, contact the Bureau of International Commerce, US Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. This information is also available from any of the Department of Commerce district offices located throughout the US.

Tourism

Natural beauty, a pleasant climate, reasonable prices, and location at a crossroads of Asia and Europe have blended to make Greece a popular international vacation spot. Foreign tourists in 1977 reached 4.5 million, with visitors from the United States (498,000) the largest single group. One of the sector's most important aspects is its foreign exchange earnings, which in 1977 totaled \$981 million, an increase of 19 percent over 1976.

Shipping

It is not surprising with Greece's geographic location and seafaring tradition that shipping plays a very important role in the economy. On March 31, 1978, the Greek-flag merchant fleet totaled 3,966 ships of 34.5 million gross tons. The Greek-flag fleet now ranks fourth in size in the world, following Liberia, Japan, and

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the United Kingdom. Greek-owned foreign-flag ships number an additional 913 of 15 million gross tons as of March 31, 1978. Earnings from shipping in 1977 totaled \$1.1 billion. Greece has not been affected as seriously as some other nations by the worldwide shipping slump, but about 10 percent of the fleet is presently inactive.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Cyprus and Turkey

Greece's major foreign policy preoccupation concerns Cyprus and rela-

tions with Turkey. The 1974 coup against Cyprus President Makarios, inspired by the Greek military junta in Athens, unleashed a series of events which led to Turkish military action on Cyprus and, shortly thereafter, to the junta's own downfall. The Greek Government favors resolution of the Cyprus problem through talks between representatives of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities on the island. The Greek Government is also actively seeking to resolve its differences with Turkey over the Aegean, including the disputes over the continental shelf and air space control.

During the Cyprus crisis of 1974, the Greek Government announced that it was withdrawing from military participation in the North Atlantic alliance, but that it would nevertheless remain a member of NATO. Since then, there have been discussions in Brussels between representatives of Greece and the NATO countries to define Greece's status in the alliance.

Communist Countries

For at least a decade a fairly consistent thread in foreign policy has been the effort to establish and maintain fuller and more normal economic and political relations with Communist countries. Thus today Greece maintains diplomatic relations with all Communist states in Europe. Diplomatic relations with Bulgaria were restored in 1965 after having been severed for over 24 years. (In 1965 Bulgaria renounced its claim on Greek Thrace and Macedonia which had been an obstacle to Greek-Bulgarian cooperation since World War I.) Diplomatic relations with Albania were restored in May 1971 and established with the German Democratic Republic in 1973. Relations with the People's Republic of China were established in 1972.

Over the past several years Greece's trade with European Communist countries has increased steadily, though total volume of this trade still accounts for only a small share of Greece's foreign trade. These trade relations are carried out primarily through clearing accounts under bilateral agreements.

Middle East Policy

Greece has a special interest in the Middle East arising from still sizable Greek communities in several Arab states and the influence of the Eastern Orthodox Church in the area. It has attempted to improve even further its good relations with the various Arab nations and to use its influence to promote understanding with other countries in the Middle East. Greece maintains cordial but not formal diplomatic relations with Israel as well.

U.S.-GREECE RELATIONS

The United States strongly welcomed the return of democracy to Greece in July 1974 and has applauded the steps taken since then by the Karamanlis government to strengthen the foundations of parliamentary rule. The United States has cooperated with Greece in trying to find both a solution to the Cyprus problem and ways to improve Greek-Turkish relations. U.S.-Greek security ties have remained close, and bilateral discussions were initiated in early 1975 to review longstanding defense cooperation arrangements.

In 1976 the two governments agreed to work toward a comprehensive agreement covering the entire range of U.S. military activities in Greece. In July 1977 a U.S.-Greece Defense Cooperation Agreement was initiated in Athens. In April 1978 the two countries agreed to renegotiate

certain aspects of that agreement. Once an agreement is signed, it must be submitted to the legislatures of both countries for approval.

U.S. military and economic aid to Greece since 1946 has totaled \$5.2 billion. These funds helped Greece to recover from almost 10 years of war, occupation, and civil war and to establish the base for sustained economic growth. Most postwar economic aid programs to Greece were phased out by 1962. Military assistance to Greece, beginning in 1947, has continued under arrangements growing out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which Greece joined in 1952.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Robert J. McCloskey
Deputy Chief of Mission—Hawthorne Q. Mills
Counselor for Political Affairs—George M. Barbis
Counselor for Economic Affairs—Milton Kovner
Counselor for Administrative Affairs—Henry C. Boudreau
Consul General—George Phelan
Public Affairs Officer—Mourad H. Haratunian
Commander, Military Aid Mission Staff—Maj. Gen. Richard A. Bresnahan, USA
Defense and Naval Attaché—Capt. Thomas A. Rodgers, USN
Army Attaché—Col. Everett J. Marder, USA
Air Attaché—Col. Stanley G. Maratos, USAF
Consul General, Thessaloniki—Dan A. Zachary

The U.S. Embassy is located at 91 Queen Sophia Ave., Athens. The Consulate General is at 59 King Constantine St., Thessaloniki (tel. 712951).

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ATTACHMENT 6

USAF ACADEMY ASSISTANCE TO THE 186th
TACRECON GROUP - MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

Operation Coronet Gyro

PHASE I (Maj W. A. Mitchell, Maj Kyriopoulos, Capt Barnes)

25 July 1980

0800 - 0830 Mitchell briefs Commander and his key staff officers.

0900 - 0915 Mitchell introduces program, Academy philosophy.

0915 - 1000 Mitchell discusses useful experiences of Colorado and Nebraska ANG deployments.

1000 - 1050 Barnes - Geography of Greece.

1100 - 1230 LUNCH

1230 - 1300 Kyriopoulos introduces film on Greece.

1315 - 1400 Videotape on Greece.

1415 - 1530 Kyriopoulos discusses cultural sensitivity and introduces language.

PHASE II UTA in August

PHASE III UTA in September

ATTACHMENT 7

GREECE

I'm very envious of your opportunity to deploy to an area containing one of the world's oldest civilizations, Greece. I consider it an honor and privilege to be able to discuss the geography of this great nation with you this morning.

We will begin our discussion of Greece by looking at it in its regional setting, Europe.

MAP 1 - EUROPE

Europe, consisting of 26 sovereign nations, along with five micro states, is a peninsula continent, ringed by islands.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a) Scandinavian Pen | e) Baltic Sea |
| b) Iberian Pen | f) North Sea |
| c) Italian Pen | g) Bay of Biscay |
| d) Balken Pen | i) Mediterranean |

Water is a moderating influence

On the S.E. edge of the European Continent lies the object of our being here - Greece.

MAP 2 - MEDITERRANEAN REGION .

Greece lies at the tip of the Balkan Pen. Balkan comes from a Turkish word meaning mountainous. Because of its strategic location at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea it has been susceptible to foreign interests. It is bordered by the countries:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) Turkey | c) Yugoslavia |
| b) Bulgaria | d) Albania |

Water bodies: Ionian Sea, Mediterranean, Sea of Crete, Aegean.

MAP 3

Greece is 51,000 sq miles in area, or about the size of Mississippi. One-fifth of this area, or about 10,000 sq miles, consists of our 14,000 islands - fewer than 200 of which are inhabited. The islands range from very small rock formations to large land masses like Crete which is the 5th largest in the Med Sea.

Land Boundaries - 725 miles

Coastline - 9,300 (surpassed by few countries in the world)

Location - 35° - 42° N. Latitude

20° - 27° E. Longitude

Crete - same latitude as Memphis, TN

Athens - same latitude as St. Louis

Salonika - same latitude as Chicago

TOPOGRAPHY

Greece is a mountaineous, hilly country with only about 25 percent of its land being arable. The two major ranges are the Rhodope and Pindus. The highest peak is Mt. Olympus (9,500) and most range about 6,000 - 7,000 ft.

There are few large areas of lowland; those being primarily along the coast.

CLIMATE

Med

Humid Continental

17" East to 50" in West (and Sea Breezes)

POPULATION

9.5 million

97 percent Greek, 1.5 percent Turkish

Increasingly urban country 60 percent

One in four live in Athens (Primate city)

.8 percent annual growth rate

emigration is a problem

Because of the country's maintenance orientation; ports become major population centers: 3 largest cities are ports;

a) Athens

b) Salonika

c) Patras

Urbanization has been partially responsible for the economic decline of the rural provinces.

When we talk of population it is important to discuss its two major components:

Emigration: Greece has had a tradition of emigration. For centuries, Greeks have left the country, settling in other Med countries but primarily coming to the U.S. in 18th and 19th centuries. Greek emigration to Western Europe began in the late 50's. Since then hundreds of thousands (2 mill loss) have left. 75 percent Germany, next Italy, Netherlands, Great Britain.

Reasons for emigration: Economic push (high unemp) look for a job.

Once Greek left he had a tie then he pulled his family to him.

Consequences of Emigration:

a) money sent back to mainland (consump rather than investment)

b) local communities have felt loss of services

c) young 18-35 years group experienced greatest loss

Internal Migration: Another alternative to village life is to migrate go to the city. Result: crowded conditions, underemployment, high rents
*because of high cost in cities - found more prosperous migrates less fortunate emigrate.

	<u>GREECE</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Agri	34%	5%
Indust	26%	35%
Service	40%	60%

Employment status does not change immed with move to city. Blue collar --- blue collar; Farmer --- blue collar, it is 2nd generation before occup rises.

ECONOMY

Agricultural nation, however, since 1960 Industry has been growing rapidly.

Industry - Rubber & chemicals most imp.

Athens & Salonika

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>U.S. 1979</u>
Agri	90%	70%	45%	35%	5%
Indust				25%	35%
Service				40%	60%

Greek agri suffers from unfavorable climate, poor soils, and rugged topography.

The cultivated land is low in productivity because of deficient rainfall.

Best Areas for Agri

Thessaly Plain

Macedonian Plain

Wheat and tobacco

FARM STRUCTURE

Average size 7 acres, 90% less than 10 acres, 7-8 separate plots, Contributes to unemployment.

THESSALY

Contains the most extensive lowlands in the country. Surrounded by mountains, the plains are most imp agri area in the country.

Small farms - average 7 acres, 90% under 10 acreas, It is Grece leading producer of wheat! Tobacco, oliver also imp.

Thessaly is leading cattle raising area and sheep are also imp.
(Transhumance - Pindus)

4 cities over 20,000	- Larissa	75,000
	Volos	50,000
	Trikala	35,000
	Kardhitsa	25,000

SLIDES

- 1) Greece is a peninsula and island nation; no pt which is more than 60-70 miles from the sea.
- 2) With a rugged, rocky coast signifiying its volcanic origin.
- 3) Since Greece looks outward and from earliest tiems has been a seafaring nation, most of its villages are located near easy means of transportation, in this case the sea.
- 4) Although Greece contains some 14,000 islands, the vast majority are uninhabited, like these.
- 5) The lowlands (rising from the sea) represent the most productive agricultural land.
- 6) Since arable land is at a premium every bit of space is used.
- 7) Greeks speak of the Mediterranean trilogy: olives, wheat and vines.
- 8) Macedonian Plain - lowland area along the coast with Mts rising in the background - crops wheat, tobacco, potatoes.
- 9) Village in an intermountain basin notice how compact it is, etc.
- 10) Rugged interior areas: too steep for tilling, maybe goats.
- 11) Potatoes
- 12) Onions and potatoes
- 13) Sheep and goats are raised on land that is too hilly to plant crops. Animal shelter.
- 14) Mt Olympus - highest peak in Greece 9,600 ft.
- 15) Braided channel - characteristic of Med climate in winter it will be full and flowing.
- 16) Typical Mt village - tile roofs, limestone adobe cement houses.
- 17) Hillside village - terracing wheat, and pasture.
- 18) Lowland plain - filled with olive trees (from Delphi looking toward Gulf of Cormith)
- 19) Grape vines (wine industry important)
- 20) Maquis at an earlier stage - called garrigue (gar/ēge) both result of deforestation and overgrazing.

- 21) Secondary growth called maquis (makee')
- 22) Scene from the Pelopennesia wheat and rice near the sea.
- 23) Goats being taken to pasture (give milk, hide, meat).
- 24) Mt Valley - very spectacular hinder to transportation and communication.
- 25) Another mountain villege - terraced roads (effects of earthquakes).
- 26) Horse and cart (major means of transportation for villagers)
- 27) Greek orthodox church - vines in foreground
- 28) Woman walking along two donkeys loaded with wheat.
- 29) Sparta lowland - olive orchards, terracing
- 30) Monestary (Greek Orthodox)
- 31) Terraces - wheat growing
- 32) Herding goats on the wheat stable (may pay for using it - trade for the manure)
- 33) Village (talk about construction spatial arrangement street layout, etc)
- 34) Village closeup (talk about construction spatial arrangement street layout, etc)
- 35) Fortress in the Gulf of Cormith
- 36) Another Fort - points out the strategic value of Greece in the S.E. Med.
- 37) Cormith Canal - no locks
- 38) Urban Greece, Athens 2.5 million; 1 in 4
- 39) Acropolis (Parthenon)
- 40) Greater Athens
- 41) Beaches, etc, Tourist center
- 42) Sidewalk cafe
- 43) Modern Metropolis, street lights, paved 4 lane etc.

- 44) Map of Thessaly, showing major roads etc, (dist once in Km)
- 45) Large scale map showing, Meteora area.
- 46) View of Meteora
- 47) (monestaries built atop rocky peaks)
- 48) (date from 13th century)
- 49) today of 22 monestaries, only 4 are active
- 50) today of 22 monestaries, only 4 are active
- 51) today of 22 monestaries, only 4 are active
- 52) today of 22 monestaries, only 4 are active

ATTACHMENT 8

What are the most important things in a Greek's daily life?

How important is family life to a Greek?

What does "friendship" mean to a Greek?

What acts or actions will most easily insult or offend a Greek?

What's the Greek view of the military man? Or profession?

What do Greeks believe is the most difficult thing for an American to understand about them?

What is the thing considered most negative or most disliked by Greeks about Americans?

What do you believe is most appealing to Greeks in the American character?

What does a Greek believe is the essential or main difference between a Greek and an American?

Which courtesies and attitudes would help an American in communicating with Greeks?

Why might Greeks have a negative attitude towards Americans individually? Collectively?

Do some Greeks view America as a greater threat to them than the Soviet Union? Or Communism?

Could you describe you childhood and education in Greece? What's it like to grow up as a Greek child and what are the schools like? Are they easy or difficult compared to American schools?

Do all Greek students study English? Can they speak it fluently?

How would you describe you home life and family situation? Is divorce common in Greece?

What is the role of religion in Greek society? What are the most important Greek Orthodox holidays?

Are there any habits or gestures an American might make or do that Greeks would find most offensive personally?

How many major political parties exist in Greece? Which are they?

Is the Communist Party (KKE) in Greece very powerful? Is Greece in danger of going Communist?

Why can't Greeks and Turks get along together, they are similar in many ways from a foreigner's perspective?

Can you tell me how Greeks feel about American? Are they hostile or friendly to us?

As an American soldier in Greece, what is the most important thing for me to remember so I won't offend the Greeks?

Do you think Greece will recenter NATO as a full military partner in the future?

What is Greece's relationship to other European states, East and West?

What is the Greek view of the Cyprus crisis?

What is the Greek view of the crisis in the Aegean Sea?

Is inflation a serious problem in Greece?

What is the Greek attitude towards women? How should American servicemen treat Greek women generally?

ATTACHMENT 9

USAF ACADEMY ASSISTANCE TO THE 186th
TACRECON GROUP - MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI
SEPTEMBER 6-7, 1980

Operation Coronet Gyro

MORNING

Major Mitchell	INTRODUCTION	0900-0910
Captain Barnes	Geography Greece	0910-0950
	- BREAK -	0950-1000
Captain Haritos	Greek Perceptions	1000-1045
	(a) Greek-Turkish Relations	
	(b) Greek-American Relations	
	(c) NATO Issues	
	- BREAK -	1045-1100
Major Kyriopoulos	Language	1100-1130
	- LUNCH -	1130-1230

AFTERNOON

Major Kyriopoulos	Language	1230-1315
	- BREAK -	1315-1330
Major Mitchell	Introduction to Video Tape	1330-1420
	- BREAK -	1420-1430
Major Mitchell, Major Kyriopoulos, Captain Barnes, Captain Haritos	Panel/Questions and Answers	1430-1515
Major Mitchell	Concluding Remarks	1515-1530

ATTACHMENT 10

THE GREEK ALPHABET

		<u>Pronounced as</u>	
Α α	Ἀλφα	AL-fa	a in father
Β β	Βῆτα	VEE-ta	v in vest
Γ γ	Γάμμα	GHA-ma	y as in yes or gh, the voiced counterpart of ch in the Scottish Loch
Δ δ	Δέλτα	THEL-ta	th in those
Ε ε	Ἐψιλον	EP-see-lohn	e in let
Ζ ζ	Ζῆτα	ZEE-ta	z in zest
Η η	Ἡτα	EE-ta	ee in feet
Θ θ	Θῆτα	THEE-ta	th in think
Ι ι	Ἰῶτα	YO-ta	ee as feet
Κ κ	Κάππα	KA-pa	k as king
Λ λ	Λάμβδα	LAM-tha	l as lift
Μ μ	Μῦ	MEE	m in miss
Ν ν	Νῦ	NEE	n in no
Ξ ξ	Ξῖ	KSEE	KS in <u>six</u>
Ο ο	Ὅμικρον	O-meekrohn	o in obey
Π π	Πῖ	PEE	p in put
Ρ ρ	Ρῶ	RO	Trill r in Señor
Σ σ	Σῖγμα	SEEGH-ma	s in sea
Τ τ	Ταῦ	TAF	t in ten
Υ υ	Ὑψιλον	EEPseelohn	ee in feet
Φ φ	Φῖ	FEE	f in feet
Χ χ	Χῖ	KHEE	ch in Scottish Loch
Ψ ψ	Ψῖ	PSEE	Ps in tips
Ω ω	Ὠμέγα	o-MEGH-ah	o in obey

Portions of the above were taken from: George Pappageotes, Say it in Modern Greek, Dover Publications, New York, 1956 (Paperback)

Attachment 10

LESSON 1 (Greetings)

Hello!
Goodbye (day)!

: *Χαίρετε!*

KHAIRete!

Good Morning!

: *Κάλη μέρα!*

KALee MEra!

Good Evening!

: *Κάλη βπερά!*

KALee SPEra!

Good Night!

: *Κάλη νύχτα!*

KALee NEEKhta!

Yes. No. Perhaps!

: *Ναί (Μάλιστα)*

NE. (MALista)

Οχι

OCHI

Ίσως

EE-sohss

Excuse me.
(I'm sorry)

: *Συγγνώμη*

seegNOMee

Thanks very much.

: *Ευχαριστώ πάρα πολύ*

ef-KhariSTO

I do not understand.

Δέν καταλαβαίνω.

Then KatalaVENo

I understand.

: *Καταλαβαίνω*

Katala VENo

How are you?

: *Τι κάνετε;*

TEE KANete? (KANees)

LESSON 2 (Dialogue) Introductions

A. Hello!	KHAIRete! <i>Χαίρετε!</i>
B. Hello!	KHAIRete! <i>Χαίρετε!</i>
A. How are you?	TEE KANete? (KANees) <i>Τί κάνετε; κάνεις;</i>
B. Fine thanks, and you?	KaLA EfkhariSTO, Kai Sees? <i>Καλά εύχαριστώ. ^{καί εεs;}</i>
A. Fine thanks.	KaLa EfkhariSTO. <i>Καλά εύχαριστώ.</i>
B. What's your name?	POS se LEne? <i>Πώς εί λένε;</i>
A. My name is Frank.	Me LEne Frank. <i>Μί λένε Φράνκ.</i>
B. Where are you from?	APO Poo EISthe? <i>Από ποῦ εἶδε;</i>
A. I am from America.	EEme APO TEEN AmeriKEE. <i>Εἶμαι ἀπὸ τήν ^{Ἀμερικῇ.}</i>
B. Welcome.	KaLOS OrEIsate. <i>Καλῶς ὀρεῖσάτε</i>
A. Thanks (good we found you)	KALOS Sas VREEKame. <i>Καλῶς εἰς βρήκαμε.</i>
Goodbye!	A DIO Sas <i>Α ντίο εἰς.</i>
Goodbye!	A DIO <i>Α ντίο</i>

LESSON 3 (Eating in a Restaurant)

- A. Where is a good restaurant?
B. There is one near here. I'll take you.

A. Waiter!

B. Yes Sir!

A. I want to eat something please.

B. Tee FHElete Na FAtE KYRIee?

A. Thelo na fao _____

Thelo na Pyo _____

Πού έχει ένα καλό εστιατόριο;

Poo Ehee Ena Kalo Estiatorio?

Υπάρχει ένα κοντά εδώ.

Eeparhee Ena KONda Etho. Tha Sas
Paro. Θά εἴς πάρω.

Garson! Γκαρσόν!

Malista KYRIEE! Μάλιστα κύριε.

Thelo na Fao Kati ParakaLo.

Θέλω νά φάω κάτι παρακαλώ.

Τί θέλεις νά φάς κύριε;

Θέλω νά φάω _____

Θέλω νά πίνω _____

PortokaLATHA	Πορτοκαλάδα	Orange juice
LimonATHA	Λεμονάδα	Lemonade
SouvLaki	Σουβλάκι	Shish Kabob
GYRo	Γύρο	Spiced meat sandwich
StuFADa	Στιφάδο	Stew
FaSOolia	Φασούλια	Beans
DolMATHes	Ντολμάδες	Stuffed grape leaves
BAMBias	Μπάμιες	Okra
TyROPites	Τυρόπιτες	Cheese pies
BaklaVA	Μπακλαβά	Greek pastry
GalaktomBOURIko	Γαλακτομπούρικο	Greek pastry
VOUteero	Το βούτερο	Butter
AlATi	Το αλάτι	Salt
PiPERi	Τό πιπέρι	Pepper
CoutLETes HirinES	Κουβέτες χοιρινές	Pork Chops
AvGA	Αυγά	Eggs
MousaKA	Μουσακά	Greek casserole
ArNI PsiTO	Άρνι ψητό	Roast Lamb
ArNI KokkinISTO	Άρνι κοκκινιστό	Tomatoed Lamb
KoTOpoulo	Κοτόπουλο	Chicken
PaTAtes	Πατάτες	Potatoes
SalAta	Σαλάτα	Salad

PsoMI	ψωμί	Bread
PSAri	ψάρι	Fish
FETa	Φέτα	Cheeses
KaSERi	Teeree κασίρι τυρί	
MacarONia	μακαρόνια	Macaroni
KraSI (Khima)	κρασί (χίμα)	Wine
BEERa	μπύρα	
OUzo	ούζο	Ouzo

	Ena (MEEa)
one =	ένα, (μία or μιά) f.
two =	δύο Thee o
three =	τρία (τεῖς) f.
four =	τέσσερα (τέερες) f.
five =	πέντε
six =	ἕξι
seven =	ἑπτὰ
eight =	ὀχτώ
nine =	ἑννία
ten =	δέκα

Poo EEnal toh Meros

Ποῦ εἶναι τὸ μέρος;

Where is the restroom?

AREEstera

ἀριστερά

To the left

Theksia

δεξιά

To the right

Katevtheean Ehmpros

κατ' εὐθείαν ἔμπρός

Straight ahead.

365. Closed. ΚΛΕΙΣΤΟΝ. *kle-STOHN*.
 366. Maximum speed — kilometers per hour.
 ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗ ΤΑΧΥΤΗΣ — ΧΙΛΙΟΜΕΤΡΑ ΤΗΝ ΩΡΑ.
meh-LEE-stre ta-KHEE-tees — khee-lee-OH-met-rah tem
OR-ah.
 367. No right (left) turn.
 ΜΗ ΣΤΡΕΦΕΤΕ ΔΕΞΙΑ (ΑΡΙΣΤΕΡΑ).
nee STREH-fet-ich DEK-see-AH (ah-see-ich-RAH).
 368. Drive carefully.
 Ο..ΗΓΕΙΤΕ ΠΡΟΣΕΚΤΙΚΑ.
oh-HEE-LEE-ich pro-sek-tee-KA.
 369. Sound your horn.
 ΠΡΟΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΑΤΕ (or Κορνάρητε).
pro-ee-ihw-pre-EE-so-ich (or kor-NAR-ee-ich).
 370. Go. ΠΡΟΧΩΡΕΙΤΕ. *pro-kho-REE-ich.*
 371. Railroad Crossing. ΣΙΔΗΡΟΔΡΟΜΟΣ.
see-ihw-RO-ihw-mohs.
 372. Narrow (temporary) bridge.
 ΣΤΕΝΗ (ΠΡΟΣΩΡΙΝΗ) ΓΕΦΥΡΑ.
steh-NEE (pro-so-ree-NEE) YEF-oo-ee.
 373. Stop. ΣΤΑΣΙΣ. *STAH-siss.*
 374. Narrow road. ΣΤΕΝΗ ΟΔΟΣ. *steh-NEE oh-THOHSS.*
 375. Road repairs. ΥΠΟ ΕΠΙΔΙΟΡΘΩΣΙΝ.
ee-po oh-pe-ihw-OR-ihw-seeh.
 376. Use second gear.
 ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΠΟΙΗΣΑΤΕ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΝ ΤΑΧΥΤΗΤΑ.
khe-see-mo-pe-EE-sah-ich thw-TEH-rah ta-KHEE-tee-ee.

LOCAL BUS AND STREET CAR

379. The bus stop.
 Ἡ στάση τῶν λεωφορείων.
ee STAH-see tohn leh-oh-fo-REE-ohn.
 380. The street car. Τὸ τράμ.
toh TRAHM.

ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΤΩΛΕΙΟ

ΚΟΥΡΕΙΟ

ΠΛΥΝΤΗΡΙΟ

ΚΑΘΑΡΙΣΤΗΡΙΟ

ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑ

ROAD SIGNS AND PUBLIC NOTICES

(alphabetized according to Greek)

347. Dead end. ΑΕΙΣΟΔΟΣ *ah-thee-EE-so-ihohss.*
No passing or No thoroughfare.
ΑΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΕΤΑΙ Η ΔΙΑΒΑΣΙΣ.
ah-pah-gho-REI-eh-ich ee thee-AH-tass-ess.
348. Keep out. ΑΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΕΤΑΙ Η ΕΙΣΟΔΟΣ.
ah-pah-gho-REI-eh-ich ee EE-so-ihohss.
349. No smoking. ΑΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΕΤΑΙ ΤΟ ΚΑΠΝΙΣΜΑ.
ah-pah-gho-REI-eh-ich toh ka-pnee-z-ma.
350. No parking. ΑΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΕΤΑΙ Η ΣΤΑΘΜΕΥΣΙΣ.
ah-pah-gho-REI-eh-ich ee STATH-me-ssiss.
351. Steep grade. ΑΠΟΚΡΗΜΝΟΣ ΚΛΙΣΙΣ.
ah-PO-ah-mee-nohs KLEE-ssiss.
352. Sharp turn. ΑΠΟΤΟΜΟΣ ΣΤΡΟΦΗ.
ah-PO-ah-mohss stro-fo-EE.
353. Slow. ΑΡΓΑ *ah-GHA.*
354. High tension lines.
ΚΑΛΩΔΙΑ ΥΨΗΛΗΣ ΕΝΤΑΣΕΩΣ.
ka-LO-ihoh-ah eep-see-LEENS en-DA-ss-ohss.
355. Keep right. ΔΕΞΙΑ *thak-see-AH.*
356. Intersection or Crossroads. ΔΙΑΣΤΑΥΡΩΣΙΣ.
thee-ess-TAV-ro-ssiss.
357. Double curve. ΔΙΠΛΗ ΚΑΜΠΗ.
thee-PLEE kahm-BEE.
358. Entrance. ΕΙΣΟΔΟΣ. *EE-so-ihohss.*
359. Slow down. ΕΛΑΤΤΩΣΑΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΤΑΧΥΤΗΤΑ.
eh-la-TOH-ah-ich teen-ds-KHEE-see-tah.
360. Winding road. ΕΛΙΓΜΟΣ. *eh-legh-MOHSS.*
361. Exit. ΕΞΟΔΟΣ. *EE-eh-so-ihohss.*
362. Parking. ΕΠΙΤΡΕΠΕΤΑΙ Η ΣΤΑΘΜΕΥΣΙΣ.
eh-pe-TRHEH-pch-ich ee STATH-me-ssiss.
363. Curve. ΚΑΜΠΗ. *kahm-BEE.*
364. Danger. ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ. *KEEN-ihoh-nohss.*

ΕΣΤΙΑΤΟΡΙΟ

ΚΑΦΕΝΙΟ

ΞΕΝΟΔΟΧΕΙΟ

ΤΑΧΥΔΡΟΜΕΙΟ

ΚΑΜΠΑΡΕ

LESSON 4 (Meeting a Greek Family)

Dialogue

- KALEE MERA (SAS)! = Καλή μέρα σας Good Morning!
- KALEE MERA! = Καλή μέρα Good Morning!
- PYOS EENE AFTOS? = Ποιος είναι αυτός; Who is this? (m)
- O YOS MU = Ο γιός μου My son
- O PATERAS MU = Ο πατέρας μου My father
- O PAPPOUS MU = Ο παππούς μου My grandfather
- O THEEOS MU = Ο θείος μου. My uncle
- O ADELPHOS MU = Ο αδελφός μου My brother
- PYA EENE AFTEE? = Ποιά είναι αυτή; Who is this? (f)
- EE KOREE MU = Η κόρη μου My daughter
- EE MEETERA MU = Η μητέρα μου My mother
- EE YIA YIA MU = Η γιαγιά μου My grandmother
- EE THEEA MU = Η θεία μου My aunt
- EE ADELPHÉE MU = Η αδελφή μου. My sister
- POO THELETE NA PATE TORA? = Πού θέλετε να πάτε τώρα; Where do you want to do now?
- (THELO NA PAO) STO MOOSEEO = Στο μουσείο I want to go to the Museum.
- STO THEATRO = Στο θέατρο To the Theater
- STO SINEMA = Στο σινεμά To the Movie
- STEE THALASSA = Στη θάλασσα To the Sea
- TEE EENAI AFTO? = (AFTEE, AFTOS) Τι είναι αυτό; What is this?
- AFTO EENAI TO FAGEETO MU= Αυτό είναι το φαγητό μου. This is my food

MEEPOS THELETE TEÉPOTA ÁLLO PARAKAL Ó =Perhaps you want something else please?

μήπως θέλτε τίποτε άλλο παρακαλώ;

OHI, THEN THELO TEÉPOTE ÁLLO

EFHARISTÓ =

No, I don't want anything else thanks

Όχι, δεν θέλω τίποτε άλλο, ευχαριστώ.

Gender:

TO MOLEEVÍ =

το μολύβι

The pencil (neuter)

EE KÓREE =

η κόρη

The daughter (feminine)

EE KOPELLA =

η κοπέλλα

(girl)

OH ÁNTHROPOS =

ο άνθρωπος

The man (masculine)

Verb Conjugation:

THELO *θέλω*

THÉLOME

θέλουμε

THÉLEES *θέλετε*

THÉLETE

θέλετε

THÉLEE *θέλει*

THÉLOON

θέλουν

LESSON 5 (Going Shopping)

KALEE SPERA (SAS) =

καλή σπέρα σας

KALEE SPERA =

καλή σπέρα

POO PATE TORA? =

πού πάτε τώρα;

THELO NA AGORASO KATEE =

θέλω να αγοράσω κάτι

TEE THELETE KYRIE? =

Τι θέλετε κύριε (δασποινής);

THELO KATEE YIA ENTHEEMIO =

θέλω κάτι για ενθύμιο.

EHOME PEENAKES, FLOKATES, VAZA,

AGALMATA, HALYA = *έχωμε πίνακες, φλοκάτες, βάζα, αγγεία, χαλιά.*

THELO MEEA KALEE FLOKATEE PARAKALO =

θέλω μία καλή φλοκάτη παρακαλώ.

POSO, KANEE? =

πόσο κάνει;

(POSO KOSTEEZEE?) =

πόσο κοστίζει;

DHEKA HILIATHES DHRAHMES =

δέκα χιλιάδες δραχμές.

EENE POLEE AKREVEE, THEN EENE? =

Είναι πολύ ακριβή δεν είναι;

THA SAS DHOSO OKTO HILIATHES =

Θά σας δώσω οκτώ χιλιάδες.

ENDAKSEE, PARTE TEEN =

εντάξει πάρετε τήν.

EFHARISTO =

Ευχαριστώ.

THA PARETE ENA POTO? =

(ΘΑ ΠΕΕΥΤΕ ΚΑΤΙ?)

Θά πάρετε ένα ποτό; Θά πιήτε καφέ;

MALEESTA, EFHARISTO =

Μάλιστα, ευχαριστώ.

YIA SAS) =

STEEN EYIA SAS) =

Γεια σας! Στην υγεία σας.

Counting

ENTHEKA =

ενδέκα

THOTHEKA =

δωδεκα

THEKATREEA =

δεκατρία

Good Evening!

Good Evening!

Where are you going now?

I want to buy something

What do you want sir?

(miss)

I want a souvenir.

We have paintings, flokatis, vases, statutes, and rugs.

I want a nice flokati please.

How much?

How much does it cost?

10,000 Drachmas

It's very expensive, isn't it?

I will give you 8,000.

Fine, take it!

Thank you.

Will you have a drink?

Yes, thanks.

To your health

11

12

13

THEKATESSERA =	δεκατέσσαρα	14
THEKAPENTE =	δεκαπέντε	15
THEKAEKSEE =	δεκαέξι	16
THEKAEFTA =	δεκαεφτά	17
THEKAOKTO =	δεκαοκτώ	18
THEKAENNIA =	δεκαεννιά	19
EEKOSEE =	Εἴκοσι	20
EEKOSEE ENA =	Εἴκοσι ἓνα (σεκ.)	21
TRIANTA =	τρίαντα	30
SARANTA =	εσράντα	40
PENEENTA =	πενήντα	50
EKSEENTA =	ἑξήντα	60
EVTHOMEENDA =	ἑβδομήντα	70
OGTHONDA =	ὀγδόντα	80
ENENEENDA =	ἑνενήντα	90

EKATO =	ἑκατό	100
THEAKOSIA =	διακόσια	200
HEELIA =	χίλια	1,000
THEEOHILIATHES =	δύο χιλιάδες	2,000

ATTACHMENT 11

CORONET GYRO

READING MATERIAL FOR INTERESTED PERSONNEL


This reading packet is designed to orient deployment-interested personnel with the background, circumstances, and details of the European deployment.

It is recommended that, upon receipt of this package, a signature sheet be attached, and the packet passed among interested personnel within your area of assignment. Once all interested personnel have had a chance to read the material, the packet should be maintained in the custody of a proper and responsible technician.

We will publish and distribute another deployment plan at a later date.

If there are questions not answered by this packet, contact the undersigned.

FOR THE COMMANDER


WALTER L. IVEY, Lt Col, MS ANG
Deputy Commander/Resources Mgmt

Atch: a/s

Contents

Questions and Answers
Do's and Don'ts
Background Paper
Fact Sheets
Law Study

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT WAS ORIGINALLY MARKED "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY."
HOWEVER, ALL "OFFICIAL USE ONLY" DATA HAS BEEN DELATED.

SOME OF YOUR QUESTIONS ON GREECE ANSWERED

1. WHAT IS CORONET GYRO?

Coronet Gyro is the project name assigned to the 186TRG's role in DISPLAY DETERMINATION 80. There are several deployments during the same period, but to different NATO and non-NATO host countries.

DISPLAY DETERMINATION 80 has an overall objective of strengthening United States ties with central and southern Europe, and hopefully, re-aligning the host nations not currently under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The article (excerpt from the September issue of the Air Force Magazine) entitled: "OBLIGATIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN," will provide you with a better understanding of what the problems in that part of the world are.

For those of you who have participated in past deployments of the 186TRG, this deployment will differ somewhat. Wherein we used to be assigned to some facility at a remote area of the employment base, for this employment, we will operate under the NATO concept called "INTEROPERABILITY". (See definition below).

Another reason that the 186TRG was chosen to participate in Display Determination 80 is our reputation for "southern hospitality" and our overall "can do" attitude.

Think of Coronet Gyro as basically a "PUBLIC RELATIONS" effort and secondly as a flying exercise. There is even a third reason, which will be discussed with each of you upon your return to Key Field at the end of the exercise.

2. WHAT DOES INTEROPERABILITY MEAN?

Most of you remember our recent conversion. During the period in which we were under enhanced training, we were augmented with TDY personnel from active duty RF4C bases. The expertise of these augmentees allowed us to generate flying missions during the same period that most of our maintenance technicians were attending classroom training. Interoperability can be interpreted to mean "integration". During our visit to Greece, our deploying personnel will work side-by-side with their Greek counterparts. An exchange of culture and mission capability will be passed from our personnel to the Greeks, and vice versa.

The most important thing to remember is: The way that we conduct ourselves, the effort that each of us puts forth in ensuring harmonious relationships, and our impression on the civilian population will be the deciding factor on whether we accomplish our mission to Greece. Remember, our flying mission is not paramount in this deployment.

3. WHAT IS GREECE LIKE, AS COMPARED TO OUR COUNTRY?

Although the World's most ancient civilizations were born on the banks of a great river (Nile), the first European civilizations saw their infancy around the sea, the Greek sea covetously named MARE NOSTRUM by the Romans.

Thanks to this sea, which bounds the Greek peninsula on three sides (the land extends only in the North), the Greeks made very early contact with the peoples of Asia, Africa and the rest of Europe. They learned and taught, they gave and received, they attempted the first long voyages, not exclusively to trade but to see and learn and were, in short the pioneers of tourism.

The Greek peninsula, measuring 131,944 square kilometers, has a population of about nine million and consists of mainland Greece and the Islands. It belongs geographically to Europe as it forms the most southerly tip of the Balkan peninsula. The small grouping of the Ionian islands is Greece's special link with Europe, forming the country's western boundary. In contrast, there is the large number of islands in the Aegean Sea, some of which are isolated, like Crete in the South and Samos, Chios and Lesbos in the East and Thassos and Samothrace in the North, while others are grouped in clusters, such as the Cyclades, the Sporades and the Dodecanese. The largest Greek islands are Crete and Euboea (Evia).

Variety is the dominant feature of the geographical environment. On the one hand are tall mountains such as the Pindus range (often referred to as the "backbone" of Greece), Mount Olympus (with its summit "Pantheon" 2917 Meters high) and the mountains of Macedonia and Thrace separated, here and there by occasional valleys whose relatively small rivers they feed. On the other hands is the endless succession of surprise held in store by the highly indented contour of the land. It is precisely this very broken coastline which lends such unusual beauty to the Greek landscape, unique in the Mediterranean. The length of the Greek shores is calculated at no less than 15,000 kilometers.

The rich variation to be seen on land continues underwater, the Greek seabed having millions of years ago, been part of the mainland. Just off Cape Tainaron in the Peloponnese, what is known as the Oinoussai Pit is the deepest point in the Mediterranean, 4850 Meters. Vegetation and climate conform to the varieties in the land formation. The variety in plant life is immense. 6,000 indigenous species having so far been recorded, 250 of which flourish on the island of Crete. These numbers are impressive and can be attributed to the geographical position of Greece between the European, African and Asian continents.

One of the plants, closely connected with the joy of life, is the vine and Greece possesses countless vineyards. The trees are, for the most part of medium height and vary between pines, oak, fir, olive, mulberry, and all kinds of fruit and palm trees.

The result of this geographical position is not to be seen in the seasonal climatic conditions with mild winters and sub-tropical summers which are cooled by a system of breezes known under the popular name of "meltemia".

Finally, an outstanding feature of the Greek climate lies in the long hours of sunshine. It is no exaggeration to say Greece enjoys three thousand hours of sunshine per year.

4. WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE LIKE DURING OUR STAY IN GREECE?

The average monthly air temperature in Celsius for the months of the year is:

<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>
5.3	7.0	9.5	14.4	19.9	25.3	28.0	27.4	22.6	16.8	11.7	6.8

Look for temperatures in the 70's for daytime, with nighttime dropping about 20 degrees. The weather in Greece corresponds to the weather in Springfield, Ohio; that is, our deployment location is slightly below the 40th parallel.

5. WHAT KIND OF CLOTHING SHOULD I TAKE?

The duty uniform in Greece will be fatigues for personnel working outside, and lightweight blues for inside. The lightweight blue jacket (windbreaker) will also be needed. I would suggest long-sleeved fatigues and maybe a field-jacket, less the liner.

Civilian attire is not important in Greece. Whatever is comfortable, jeans, long-sleeve shirts, pullovers, a light jacket or windbreaker, but not formal attire. Greek nightlife does not require coat and tie; however, if you do not feel comfortable without these items, bring them along. Western civilization cultures are reflected in Greek clothing stores. Levi's, panatella's, and western-style shirts are common. Most Greek civilians wear a coat with a shirt open at the collar. I personally intend to wear long sleeve shirts with pullover sweaters. Sweatshirts and the like would probably do the trick nicely. Any type of comfortable shoes; loafers, strap sandals, jodspurs, or regular lowquarters, are permissible. Female personnel should shy away from highheels or spikes, as some of the road surfacing is cobblestones.

6. WHAT ABOUT SPORTING GOODS?

There is a base gymnasium at the employment location. Greeks play badminton, and we will transport sporting equipment ourselves. Taboo are weapons, ammunition, hunting knives; however, fishing is allowed, where possible. We will have to check with local authorities when we get there to determine what type of license will be required. I would not take any fishing tackle to Greece: If we will be able to fish, we should be able to rent tackle. For those personnel (flightline maintenance/photo) who normally wear a knife in a holster on their belt; I would suggest that they stow their knives in their toolboxes. When they get to Greece, and they see knives worn by the Greeks on-base, then they are free to wear them over there; however, if the Greeks do not wear knives on their belts, then it will be a good idea to leave them in the toolkits. You may carry cameras, film (in reasonable amounts), binoculars, and other personal effects with you; however, you will not be allowed to

take any pictures on-base, nor will you be allowed to use your binoculars while you are on the military installation.

7. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OUR MILITARY AND THEIRS?

The Greeks have a good thing going. They have what is known as a "conscript" military service. Young people are drafted into both the Army and Air Force for a period of 5 years. This is mandatory service, and draftees do not receive the same pay, training, or treatment as the regulars. Conscripts are normally issued used clothing, do not eat or live with the regulars, and are only permitted to do menial labor. It is of utmost importance to never criticize conscripts. Conscripts are not allowed to attain any promotions during their five-year service term. They start out as "slick-sleeves" and they end up "slick-sleeves".

The conscript service prompts a high enlistment rate among Greek men and women. A regular officer or enlistee joins for a period of 10 years. Aircrew members join for 15 years, and doctors and other professionals enlist of life.

There is a marked difference in the education levels of Greek personnel, both officers and enlisted. PHD's are common, and most NCO's and Officers have Master Degrees.

The first thing that becomes evident is Greek security. Do not forget that you are only miles from Warsaw Pact countries, and only shortly removed from USSR. They play the security game for real.

8. WHAT ABOUT OUR RESTRICTED AREA BADGES (AF Form 1199B)?

They will not be required in Greece. The Greek security police will issue you a special badge (without photographs) that you will wear on-base. Do not lose this badge. It could possibly prevent your release from their security until after our deployment ends. You will be required to sign a Greek security intent form when you are issued your security badge.

Those personnel from the 186TRG who will make up the Enroute Support Team, which will be deployed through Spain both going and coming, are requested to carry their line badges with them. All other personnel should leave their's at home.

9. WHAT KIND OF TRANSPORTATION WILL WE HAVE?

We have contracted with the Greeks to provide busses. We have also consummated a support agreement with USAF services in Athens for additional transportation assets. You will be bussed to and from the base each day. Those maintenance and photo services that requires vehicle support will be provided vehicles IAW the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that was drawn up during the site survey.

10. WILL IT BE POSSIBLE FOR US TO RENT A CAR IN GREECE?

The answer is yes; however, this should be held to a minimum

because their driving conditions are somewhat limited as opposed to those here in the states. Most of your daily and nighttime needs are well-within walking distances from your quarters. It is only 2 Kilometers (Clicks) from downtown to the base, and the morning and afternoon bus trips will be short. If you really desire to rent a car for the weekend (there will be no flying either Saturday or Sunday), there is a car rental agency available near your hotel: BUDGET HELLAS S.A., 33, Papakyriazi Street, Telephone 041-229029.

IMPORTANT: When driving in Greece, you must have an International Driver's License. Your U.S. Driver's License is not valid. You can obtain an International License through any U.S. "AAA" office for \$2.00. It is your responsibility to obtain an International Driver's License before you depart CONUS on the deployment.

It is also very important that you be briefed on the driving conditions and customs of Greece before you rent a car.

There are many bus, aircraft, boat, taxi, rail, moped, bicycle, and even luxury touring car rentals available. Rail service between your location in Greece and Athens is available eight times a day, both ways.

If there is any way possible, we will try to set up some type of trip over the weekend while we are in Greece.

11. WHAT IS THERE TO DO IN GREECE DURING OUR OFF-TIME?

Just about whatever your imagination can come up with. There is a movie theatre directly next door to the Hotel Dionyssos (one of the three hotels that will be used as quarters for the 186TRG).

Although the Greeks are opposed to gambling, poker may be played within the confines of your hotel room. There are some Casinos operating in Greece; bacarat, chemin-de-fer, Black Jack, French and American Roulette as well as dice games are offered.

Greek drama is available throughout the country with many theatres in the city in which you will be staying.

Since Greece has been in existence since about 50,000 years before Christ (B.C.), it's art, sculpture, and ancient architecture are prime tourist attractions. On the peninsula of Athos alone are 20 monasteries. Many Greek and Roman ruins prevail in Athens. Most every city has some archaeological site or museum to offer the traveler. A permit is required to take pictures inside of Greek museums or monasteries.

Greece is not without its sports. Tennis, Rowing, Sailing, Water Skiing, Fishing, Underwater Fishing, Swimming, Diving, Golf, Horseback Riding, and Mountain Climbing are a few of the sports offered in Greece.

Shopping among the many market places will turn up some

interesting objects for souvenirs. A word of advice: The Greeks like to "haggle" on the prices of some items, while other items have fixed prices. If you are purchasing mohair rugs for example: these rugs are sold by the kilo (weight), and therefore are subject to variation in quality. The heavier the rug, the better chance of getting it for less.

12. WHAT KIND OF MONEY DOES THE GREEKS USE?

The currency used in Greece is the Drachmae (or Drach, as it is often referred to). For each American dollar, you will receive 42 Greek Drachmaes. When you price an item, and it is equivalent to 4200, 420, or 42 Drachmae, you know that it is costing you \$100.00, \$10.00. or \$1.00. The Greek coins are unique, in that they are issued in many degrees of Drachmae: 20, 10, 5, 3, 2, or 1, and they are made of several different types of metal. The larger coins are stamped around the outer edge as well as on the faces of the coin.

Your hotel clerk will be glad to exchange currency for you, or you may go to any bank within the city.

IMPORTANT: It is advisable not "overpower" small shops with large denominations of currency. The Greek living standards are not up to our level; likewise, some of the smaller shops are operated at the poverty level. A good rule of thumb is not to pull out a big bank roll, but to "count your pennies" when dealing with small shop owners. Most items in these shops are pre-priced.

13. HOW MUCH MONEY DO I NEED TO TAKE WITH ME?

Depending upon how "high on the hog" you plan on living while you are gone. Your subsistence and billeting will be paid for (Officers and Airmen). If you eat out at night you can expect to spend 250 to 300 Drachmae (about 6 - 7 dollars), although you can get a pizza or something smaller for 175 - 225 Drachmae. If you drink beer, mixed drinks, or wine, you will spend about 80 to 120 Drachmaes per drink. German export (Henniker) beer is the most popular brand available, and is served cool, but not cold.

IMPORTANT: The Greeks do not drink to excess, and they do not like for tourists or travelers to be drunk in public. If you like to get plastered, take your bottle to your hotel room, get looped, and sleep it off. It is not unusual for the Greeks to deport offenders who embarrass them. Try their wines, you'll get a kick out of them.

14. WHAT KIND OF WINES ARE AVAILABLE IN GREECE?

I'm glad you asked: The Greeks are famous for their wines, since that comprises one of their most famous imports. Their most famous wine is called "RETSINA", and is resinated with the sap of pine trees. It has a smell and taste somewhat like our Turpentine. Their next grade is called "UZO", and tastes somewhat like licorice candy. Also available is both white and red wine,

which is served with foods at many Greek restaurants. You may also order wine with some of your meals in the NCO and Officer's Club, on base.

15. WHERE WILL WE BE STAYING AND WHERE WILL WE EAT?

Arrangements have already been made to billet all of our personnel at three hotels downtown. The busses will transport our personnel to the base each morning for Breakfast, which will be served in the NCO Club (Officers and Airmen). To accommodate the number of personnel that we are carrying, Breakfast will be eaten in shifts. The noon and evening meals will also be served in the NCO Club; however, the Officers will dine in the base Officer's Club. For those of you that play Backgammon, the Greeks play this game after the evening meal in the NCO and Officer's Clubs. If you don't play now, but have always wanted to learn, now is the time. Personnel subsisting in these clubs will be required to sign for their meals.

16. WHY ARE WE HAVING TO EAT BREAKFAST ON-BASE?

The Greeks do not eat breakfast. They eat their noon meal around 1400 hours, and their nighttime meal from 2100 hours until midnight (sometimes it takes that long to eat a full-course Greek meal). The USAF base at Athens (Hellenikon AB) is bringing cooks and American food (coffee, milk, bread, and eggs), to be cooked each morning and served to our personnel.

17. DON'T THE GREEKS DRINK COFFEE?

You are free to drink either type of Greek coffee while you are in Greece. Their favorite coffee is "expresso", which is served in a small cup with plenty of water to wash it down with. It is strong enough to get up out of the cup, walk over to where you are sitting, and force itself down your throat. It is not what we Americans normally refer to as coffee. Nescafe is the Greek word for another type of coffee. This is brewed hot out of a dispenser, and tastes a lot like hot chocolate.

You may want to take some instant coffee along with you and a water-heater of some type. (Don't forget to take an adapter to change the 220 volt, 50 Hz current to match the appliance). You probably won't be able to buy coffee for your shop coffee maker, but you may want to take some with you.

18. WILL WE BE ABLE TO SHOP AT A BX IN GREECE?

The personnel from Hellenikon will establish a small BX in one of the hotels. You will be able to buy cigarettes, toilet articles, magazines, and other notions. There are small shops located on each block that sell notions (Greek and American) such as, candy, cookies, toilet articles, magazines, and cigarettes, but you will need Greek Drachmas to barter with.

19. WHAT KIND OF AIRCRAFT WILL WE FLY TO GREECE ON?

At the present time, we are scheduled to get four C-141A "Starlifter" aircraft, plus one of Jackson's new C-130H's. We probably will configure one of the 141's for all-passengers, and use another for the Enroute Support Team that will be stopping in Spain for a night on the way to Greece. The other two will be used for all-cargo, and/or part cargo and part passengers. We may be able to get MAC to charter a commercial airline to take our passengers over in a B707 or DC-8. If we can do this, we will be able to possibly get by with two C-141s for the cargo and Enroute Support.

20. WHAT ABOUT CUSTOMS - COMING AND GOING?

Greek Customs agents will be in-place upon our arrival at the employment location. Some restrictions that you need to know about, includes:

You can transport one carton (200) cigarettes into Greece. The BX that will be established in one of the hotels will have American cigarettes for sale.

You can transport one box (50) cigars into Greece. Again, these should also be available in the hotel BX.

You can transport sums of American currency, travelers cheques, and foreign banknotes (up to a sum of 500 U.S. dollars) into Greece; however, you are limited to the extent of importation and exportation of Greek Drachmae up to the sum of 750 Drac's per person, and only in banknotes (no coins).

American alcoholic beverages are available in Greek bars. NO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES are permitted to be transported aboard MAC airlift aircraft, either as stowed baggage, or carry-on.

You are permitted to transport prescriptions abroad as long as the medications are in the original containers; however, you are reminded to read the brochure on "GREEK LAW STUDY" before you attempt to transport any non-prescription drugs to Greece.

We will establish American (U.S.) Customs here at Key Field to cover our return from Europe. Arrangements are being made with the agents in New Orleans LA for this purpose. You will be issued the necessary forms prior to your departure from Greece.

NOTICE: Some of the peculiar customs restraints in Greece are:

Foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages up to 10 kilos.

5 Boxes of matches.

2 Decks of playing cards.

One camera per person with a reasonable amount of film. The same applies for movie camera.

Portable Record Players with up to 20 records.

Bicycle, for personal use (not for resale). MoPeds, or motorcycles, motor scooters, or other power-propelled conveyances are not permitted without prior approval of Greek Customs.

New articles, up to a value of \$150.00, solely intended for personal use, are duty-free.

NOTE: For cases of articles intended for personal use which cannot be admitted without payment of duty may be cleared through customs by the bearer obtaining a special form that binds the traveler to take the same articles out of the country with him when he departs.

Articles which have to be declared:

Plants or sections of plants, domestic animals, merchandise and Telecommunications Equipment.

IMPORTANT: Once again, if you carry any type of portable radio, Tape Recorder, Electric Razor, Hair Dryer, Typewriter (Electric), Calculators, etc., you must have adapters or transformers to step-down the current from 220 vts 50 Hz to 110 vts, 60 Hz.

21. WHAT IS THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF GREEK MILITARY PERSONNEL?

Greece has a very fine educational system, which consists of church-oriented elementary schools, followed by career-guidance in the junior and senior high schools.

College plays an important part in most Greek student's lives, and a large majority of them opt for professional careers.

For the most part, most Greek NCO's and the majority of the Officers hold Masters and PhD's.

22. DO MANY OF THE GREEK'S SPEAK ENGLISH?

It is surprising to see as many english-speaking personnel within the ranks of their military organizations. Don't expect all Greek military personnel to open-up immediately: you are encouraged to learn a few Greek phrases, which is easier than it sounds. Two examples are:

GOOD MORNING is Kali-Mera

THANK YOU is F-Harry Stowe

Language courses, on tape and with booklets, are available for groups to hold language sessions here on base. For those of you who live in Meridian and go to the Public Library, they have language and Greek music records available for listening while at the library, and also for check-out.

23. WHAT ABOUT THE TOWN IN WHICH WE WILL BE STAYING?

The city of Larisa, Greece lies on a plateau, which is bordered on the North and East by rolling hills and mountains. Mount Olympus, the highest peak in Greece, can be seen from the base on a clear day.

The population of Larisa (sometimes spelled Larissa) is somewhat of a mystery! Worldbook Encyclopedia lists it as 46,000. Some reference books that I checked at the library lists the population anywhere between 60 to 80 thousand. From our experience in walking the streets of the city during our site survey trip in May, I would put the size of the city somewhere close to 75,000 people.

24. WHAT ARE THE CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE?

Mostly agriculture. A lot of large farms can be seen going to and from the base. From the menu at the base, a lot of cattle (beef, mutton, goats), chickens, and vegetables, are grown in the surrounding area of Larisa. You will be surprised to see as many small-businesses in town. There are an abundance of auto parts, cafes, restaurants, book stores, 5 and 10 stores, butcher shops, and in the outskirts of town, nightclubs, market places, saloons, and other business ventures.

Since Greece, and Larisa, has been around since 50,000 years Before Christ (B.C.), all of the sins of the Bible are available in abundance. Prostitution is controlled by the government, and prospers. The "Red Light" district of Larisa is in the Market area, mostly above warehouses and other places of business. Each brothel is marked by it's own "Red Light"; however, we saw some houses with "Yellow", "Orange", and at least one "Blue" light bulb above the door. I wonder what kind of establishment that was?

The chief export of Greece is Olives and Olive Oil. Since Greece ranks among the highest nations in maritime shipping, they have no problem in getting their exports to all corners of the world. Wine is another export item, as well as Cashmere rugs, ancient artifacts, and straw-woven products.

25. WHAT ABOUT COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN GREECE?

There is some activity in Greece. Someone said that there was about 10 percent of the young people favoring Communism. We were told that this activity is more prevalent around Athens; however, it is advisable that you read the brochure on "DO's AND DON'TS", that is a part of this package.

26. AREN'T THE GREEKS SUPERSTITIOUS?

They are to a marked degree. There are some sensitive areas that you don't want to get into, and these areas are discussed in the Greek Sensitivity sheets, also included in this package.

27. WHAT ABOUT LAUNDRY OR CLEANING SERVICES IN GREECE?

As stated before, we will have a small BX established in one of the three hotels. Also, we will have a pick-up and delivery service on laundry services. The USAF activity at Hellenikon (Athens) will take care of all Contracting arrangements for us.

28. HOW WILL WE GET AROUND ON BASE, AND WHERE WILL WE WORK?

Depending upon where you are assigned, you will actually work in close-harmony with your Greek counterparts. We will be assigned one TAB-V (Hardened Shelter) in which we will store the WRSK, a spare J-79 engine, and Maintenance Control, Maintenance Materiel Control, and Base Supply will work out of. These activities will be responsible for taking folding tables and chairs, as the Greeks are not going to provide us with them.

All other Maintenance, Supply, Clinic, Photo, and Operations personnel will work directly with the Greek personnel in their offices of assignment.

We have consummated an agreement with the Greeks to provide some vehicles. Other vehicles will be pre-positioned from USAFE assets. It may be a good idea for Maintenance personnel to take some of their 3-wheel bicycles.

29. WHAT ABOUT SECURITY OF OUR EQUIPMENT?

The Greeks play the security game for real. Our property will be in excellent hands at Larisa; however, we requested the TAB-V shelter because it can be locked if we desire.

We are carrying two Supervisory Security Police personnel who will act as liaison with the Greek Security personnel. If any of our personnel should run afoul of the law, then our personnel will be there if we need assistance.

30. WHAT ABOUT HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN GREECE?

Same as anywhere else in the world; however, we will be taking a Flight Surgeon, a Medical Technician, a Clinical Nurse, and a Veterinarian with us.

IF ANY OTHER QUESTIONS COME TO MIND, CONTACT LTC JONES IN OPS, LTC IVEY IN LOGISTICS, OR LT AARON WILSON IN MAINTENANCE.

**DO'S AND DON'TS FOR AIR FORCE TRAVELERS IN
COMMUNIST-ORIENTED COUNTRIES**

DON'TS

DON'T take classified material outside the United States unless it is specifically controlled under existing security directions.

DON'T discuss classified information, or information about classified operations.

DON'T engage in black market activity, especially in purchasing art treasures or in selling currency.

DON'T accept any letter, photograph, package, or any material to take out of the country for any reason.

DON'T sign a petition while traveling or attending a conference or other meeting, however innocuous the petition may appear.

DON'T photograph any military installation or other restricted area, any military personnel, or any troop formation.

DON'T assume that a foreign national, whether friendly or neutral, can be entrusted with any classified information. This is forbidden by Air Force and DOD directives.

DO'S

DO avoid any circumstances that might lead to moral indiscretion or indulgence in vice. Assume that this would make you vulnerable to compromise by blackmail.

DO avoid making any oral or written statement that might possibly be used for any hostile propaganda purpose.

DO be cautious in writing any letters or correspondence. Mail is subject to censorship and examination in hostile intelligence collection.

DO be suspicious of persons who just "happen" to know your special field, and of overly friendly tourist guides, interpreters, and other Communist citizens.

DO avoid all attempts by any photographers to take candid pictures of you. Assume that the picture will be "doctored" and used to embarrass or compromise you into violating security.

DO report any apparent attempts at subversion or espionage to the US embassy security officer; also, discuss with him/her any situation in which you have been indiscreet or were compromised. He/she will protect your confidence, for he/she is not interested in your reputation but in protecting the security of the United States and the defense information you possess.

DO advise your commander (or OSI) of any suspected hostile intelligence approach, as directed in AFR 205-57.

DO keep in mind that as an Air Force member/employee/traveler, you are an intelligence target for Soviet and other hostile intelligence agencies.

DO keep in mind the "need-to-know" concept in every conversation with every person you encounter from the time you apply for a visa until after your debriefing upon your return.

DO beware of Communist nationals who disparage their society and government. This may be only a technique to convince you that you are dealing with a "good person."

ATTACHMENT 12

GREEK MILITARY RANK STRUCTURE (HAF)



2nd Lt



1st Lt



Captain



Major



Lt Col



Colonel



Brig Gen



Maj Gen

(General Officers
have extra broad bars)



Lt Gen



Warrant Off

OFFICER GRADES ARE WORN AS SHOULDER BOARDS

Bars are different widths (Captain has broad,
narrow, broad)

Enlisted Chevrons (Sleeve) are Yellow



CMSGT



MSGT



SSGT



CORPORAL

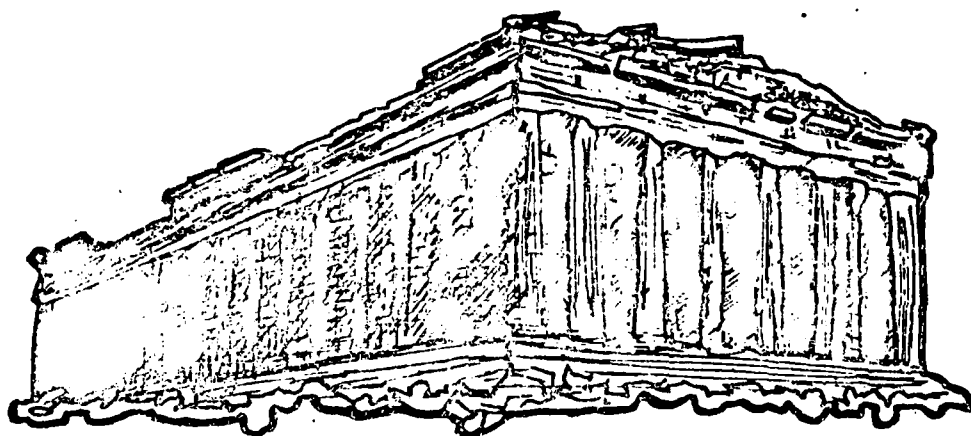


Stripes are Blue

AMN 1st Class

ATTACHMENT 13

GREECE



Country Law Study

COUNTRY LAW STUDY
FOR
GREECE

A study of the substantive and procedural criminal laws of the Republic of Greece prepared under the supervision of the UNITED STATES COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE FOR GREECE in accordance with paragraph 1-3, AFR 110-12/AR 27-50/SECNAVINST 5820.4E, 1 Dec 78, and paragraph 27, USAFE Regulation 110-1, 20 August 1968.

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FOREWORD

This law study is designed to familiarize both members of the armed forces and their dependents with the basic framework of the Greek criminal law system. Although the American and Greek criminal law systems vary significantly, the basic constitutional protections found in the United States are also afforded by the Greek justice system.

I wish to acknowledge the many hours of work done by Mr. Alexander B. Athanassiades, Hellenikon Air Base attorney/advisor.

March 1980



ERNEST C. CANELLOS, LtCol, USAF
Legal Advisor

ACRONYMS

CPP	Code of Penal or Criminal Procedure (enacted in 1959, as amended)
KEEN	Greek Code of Laws
NATO SOPA	North Atlantic Treaty Organization Status of Forces Agreement (ratified by Act 2799/1954)
PC	Penal or Criminal Code (enacted in 1950, as amended)
SC	Supreme Court of Greece

I. FUNDAMENTAL UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND CRIMINAL CODES OF GREECE.

A. Basic Protections in General

Aliens accused of crimes in Greece enjoy the same legal protections as Greek citizens, pursuant to Article 5 of the new 1975 Constitution, which states that all persons within the boundaries of the Greek State shall enjoy absolute protection of life, honor and freedom, regardless of nationality or religion, and as guaranteed by Articles 6 through 8 of the Bill of Rights which provide for due process of law and prohibit ex post facto laws, cruel punishment, trial by any court other than that having jurisdiction, and unlawful searches and seizures.

Note: There is an explanatory notice in Article 5 of the Constitution stating the following: "In the prohibition of paragraph 4 is not included the prohibition of leaving the country pursuant to a criminal charge after an order issued by the District Attorney, or taking measures necessary for the protection of public health or the health of diseased persons, according to law".

B. Bills of Attainder

Although Greek law does not expressly prohibit the enactment of bills of attainder, such bills would not be applied by the trial courts and would be declared unconstitutional pursuant to:

1. Article 7 of the Constitution which prohibits ex post facto criminal laws;

2. Articles 93 to 100 of the Constitution which provide that every person accused of a crime shall be entitled to a trial before a competent court and shall be given the opportunity to present his defense before such court;

3. Article 88 of the Constitution which states that justice shall be administered by tribunals composed of judges with life tenure;

4. Article 87, paragraph 2 of the Constitution which states that the court shall not apply the provisions of legislative acts and executive decrees which were passed in violation of the Constitution or are in conflict with its contents.

C. Prohibition Against Ex Post Facto Criminal Laws

The prohibitions against retroactive punishment, retroactive effect of laws aggravating a crime or prescribing a greater punishment, and against the retroactive effect of a statute altering the rules of evidence to the detriment of the accused or in any other way changing the procedure to his disadvantage, can be found in the following provisions of the Constitution and Penal Code (PC):

1. The commission of an act may not be considered a crime unless such act was made criminal by a statute in effect before the performance of the act (Constitution, Article 7.1). If a statute is enacted following the commission of a criminal act but before the final trial, the statute most favorable to the accused shall apply, i.e., either the statute in effect at the time of the commission of the crime or the statute enacted following the commission of the crime. Furthermore, if, following the commission of a criminal act, a statute is enacted providing that the act is no longer a crime, the execution of the sentence and all other consequences of conviction under the former statute shall cease (PC 2).

2. No punishment shall be imposed for the commission of an act, unless such punishment was expressly provided by statute in effect before such act was performed (PC 1), and the punishment imposed shall be no greater than that provided at the time of the performance of the act (Constitution, Article 7.1).

D. Right against Self-Incrimination

Although the right against self-incrimination is not expressly provided in the Constitution, this right is clearly established in the Greek Code of Penal Procedure (CPP) which provides that an accused may, during the investigation and at trial, refuse to answer any questions which may tend to incriminate him (CPP 273, 366). Article 13.5 of the Constitution provides that no oath shall be administered without a statute defining its form. Since there is no statute which provides for administering an oath to persons accused of crimes, the accused never makes a sworn statement. Article 223.4 of the Greek Code of Penal Procedure prohibits compelling a witness to give testimony that may subsequently be used in a criminal prosecution against him.

E. Right against Double Jeopardy

The fundamental guarantee against being placed in double jeopardy is found in Article 57 of the Greek Code of Penal Procedure which adopts the principle of res judicata in criminal law. Greek law also recognizes res judicata from final decisions of competent foreign criminal courts (PC 9-11). The recognition of res judicata from decisions of courts-martial of NATO forces is provided in para 8, Article VII, NATO SOFA. Under the Greek system of criminal procedure, an appeal from the finding and/or sentence of an inferior criminal court to a competent appellate criminal court of substance is generally permitted to all parties to the criminal trial. The appellate court does not merely hear arguments of law (the Supreme Court hears only arguments of law), but in fact retries the entire case, thus equating the appellate proceeding to a trial de novo. The final finding or sentence under Greek criminal law is the decision of the appellate criminal court, or that of the inferior court where an appeal is not permitted by law or the right of appeal is waived or not exercised within the period of the statute of limitations. Therefore, the right of the public prosecutor or the civil complainant to appeal the lower court's finding and/or sentence in no way involves a violation of the prohibition against double jeopardy. An accused may be retried for an offense of which he was formerly acquitted, where the acquittal was influenced by a mistake based on material facts, false testimony, use of forged documentary evidence, or bribery of a judge or juror (CPP 58, 81.2, 525, 526).

Such a retrial is not a violation of the right against double jeopardy. Furthermore, double jeopardy does not exist when a case is retried after the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court reverses a final decision based upon a legal error (CPP 484, 510).

F. Right of Counsel--Right of Indigent Defendant to have a Court Appointed Attorney

1. Whenever a person charged with a crime is interrogated concerning the crime, he is entitled to have a counsel present. Although one's consultation with counsel may not be prohibited, one may not ask for counsel's advice in answering particular questions (CPP 366.3). The investigating judge shall appoint a counsel if expressly requested by the accused or if a medical report shows that the accused is mentally incompetent (CPP 97, 100, 106, 200). The accused may not be represented by or appear with more than two counsels in the pretrial proceedings, nor more than three at trial (CPP 96). An accused has the right to refuse to make a statement, or he may submit a written statement (CPP 273). When a person is charged with a felony, a counsel shall be appointed by the president of the court, either upon request of the accused or upon its own motion (CPP 340, 344, 376, 377).

2. A person charged with a petty crime or a misdemeanor punishable with a petty fine, grand fine, or imprisonment of no more than one year, may appear through counsel, rather than by personal appearance. In all other cases, the accused must appear in person. If he does not appear for trial, he will be tried in absentia, without the presence of an attorney (CPP 340). An attorney may be appointed by the court, if the accused leaves the courtroom before completion of trial, if the court decides to proceed without the accused, or if the court orders that a troublesome accused be removed from the courtroom (CPP 344, 347). Upon his request, the court may permit an accused to appear through counsel in any appellate trial, if he shows that it is impossible for him to appear in person (CPP 501.3).

G. Right of Defendant to have an Interpreter

The investigator at the pretrial proceeding and the president of the court at the trial shall appoint an interpreter for an accused who does not understand or speak the Greek language (CPP 233). The interpreter should interpret to the accused the entire proceedings during trial (SC 86/62 KEEN 29.800). Any person speaking a language which the accused speaks and understands, and also speaking Greek, except a party involved in the criminal prosecution or mentally or legally incompetent, may act as interpreter (CPP 234-237).

H. Speedy Trial

With limited exceptions, paragraph 4, Article 6 of the Constitution, provides that once an accused is placed in pretrial confinement, he must be tried within one year in felony cases and within six months in misdemeanor cases. (For a further discussion, see Part II, paragraph H).

I. Right against Unreasonable Searches and Seizures

1. Article 9 of the Constitution provides that every person's dwelling house is inviolable, and that a home may be searched only at the time and in the manner prescribed by statute. Those persons violating this Article shall be punished for unlawfully entering a person's home, and may be imprisoned for a period of no less than three months and no more than two years and may also be held liable for civil damages (PC 241).

2. An investigator may search a person or a person's dwelling house if, during the investigation of a misdemeanor or felony for which he received a written order of the district attorney to investigate, it is reasonably believed that such a search is the only way to establish the commission of a crime, discover or arrest the perpetrator of a crime, or ascertain the extent of injuries or damage caused (CPP 243.1, 251, 253, 180, 199). The search of a person or a person's dwelling house without the issuance of an order to investigate is permitted if the investigator reasonably believes that the time required to inform the district attorney will prevent the accomplishment of such goals or when a flagrant crime was committed (CPP 243.2, 251).

3. A person's dwelling house may be searched at night, i.e., 2000 to 0600 hours during the period 1 October to 31 March, and 2100 to 0500 hours during the period 1 April to 30 September only by the district attorney (CPP 31), an investigating judge (CPP 249, 251), a justice of the peace, or if such authorities do not exist or are unable to perform the search, by investigating officers (officers or NCO's in command of the gendarmerie, or officers or constables of the city police) (CPP 33, 243), for the following reasons only: (a) to arrest a person against whom criminal prosecution has been lawfully initiated, (b) if a person is caught in the act of committing a felony or misdemeanor in the dwelling house, or (c) if there is a gathering in a private dwelling house to play games of chance, or if such dwelling is habitually used for immoral purposes.

4. Each of the authorities in paragraphs 2 and 3 above conducting a search must appoint a court clerk, another investigating officer or two witnesses to be present during the search. If the search is conducted by a police officer or NCO, then a judge or the mayor of the area in which the search is conducted must be appointed as a second investigating officer to witness the search (CPP 255, 150). The above authorities may break into a dwelling house when the occupant refuses to permit entry. If the dwelling is unoccupied at the time of the search, a neighbor will be requested to be present during the search. The search shall be conducted in a decent and orderly manner (CPP 255, 256). In cases where an object or document is the subject of the search, a person must be requested to produce it before he is searched (CPP 257). The objects or documents found or surrendered and connected with the crime are subject to seizure or sequestration, and must be released and returned to the owner in accordance with CPP 258-269, 280, 310, 373, unless such documents or objects are confiscated.

J. Juries

1. Article 97 of the Constitution provides that trial of felonies and political crimes be by mixed courts composed of jurors and judges, with a majority of the members being judges.

2. Except in cases of petty crimes, minor misdemeanors or misdemeanors to be tried pursuant to the flagrant crimes procedure, no persons accused of a crime can be held for trial without an indictment by a council of judges (judicial board of the court of misdemeanors or appellate judicial board (CPP 244, 245, 305-319). The judicial board is similar to the grand jury in the American system of criminal law.

K. Right against Cruel Punishment

Paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 7 of the Constitution provide that torture and general confiscation are prohibited. A death sentence shall not be imposed for crimes which are solely political in nature.

L. Jurisdiction of the Court Rendering Judgment

The right to be tried by a court having jurisdiction is safeguarded by Article 8 of the Constitution, which provides that no person shall involuntarily be deprived of the right to be tried by a court having jurisdiction over him. Non-judicial tribunals or ad hoc tribunals under any name are prohibited.

II. DUE PROCESS OF LAW--CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

A. Application of Greek Penal Laws

Greek penal laws apply to all crimes committed by anyone, either a Greek citizen or an alien, within the territory of the Greek State and aboard Greek ships or aircraft, unless a foreign law applies aboard Greek ships or aircraft in accordance with international law (PC 5). Greek penal laws also apply to felonies or misdemeanors committed in a foreign or uncivilized country by either a Greek citizen or an alien who, at the time he committed the crime, was a Greek citizen. Finally, such penal laws apply to felonies and misdemeanors committed against a Greek citizen in a foreign or uncivilized country by an alien, provided that such acts were punishable by foreign law and that the offender was not tried for the same act in the foreign country (PC 6, 7, 9, 11).

B. Classification of Crimes

A felony is any act punishable by death or penitentiary. A misdemeanor is any act punishable by imprisonment, a grand fine, or confinement in a reformatory. Petty crimes are those acts which are punishable by detention or a petty fine. There are two types of penitentiary: (1) life penitentiary; and (2) temporary penitentiary, which is confinement in the penitentiary from 5 to 20 years (PC 52). Imprisonment is confinement in a jail from 10 days to 5 years (PC 53).

Detention is confinement from one day to one month (PC 55). A grand fine may be no less than 3,000 drachmae and no more than 1,000,000 drachmae. A petty fine may be no less than 300 drachmae and no more than 10,000 drachmae (PC 57 and Legislative Decree 790/1970).

C. Persons Enjoying Immunity from Criminal Prosecution

Persons enjoying immunity from criminal prosecution are chiefs and diplomatic agents of foreign nations accredited in Greece, as well as members of their families accompanying them and their servants having the same nationality; the members of the diplomatic mission of a foreign nation accredited in Greece; and any other persons entitled to immunity by international custom or treaties with other nations (CPP2). Members of the US Mission for Aid to Greece, including the Joint United States Military Aid Group to Greece, the Special Mission for Economic Cooperation and the Voice of America, and the dependents of all such members, have also been granted immunity from criminal prosecution by Act 694/1948; Act 1191/1949; and Greek Foreign Office Note Verbal No. 41195/1953, US Embassy Note 76/1956 and Greek Foreign Office Note 39609/1956. The United States military authorities have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction over the members of the US Forces concerning offenses committed during the performance of official duties or against the person or property of another member (NATO SOFA ratified by Act 2799/1954 and the Agreement between Greece and the United States, dated September 1956 and ratified by Act 3715/1957).

D. Criminal Courts

1. Courts of Original Jurisdiction

Petty crimes are generally tried by a justice of the peace (CPP 3, 115). A one-judge court of misdemeanors has general jurisdiction to try misdemeanors punishable with imprisonment of no more than one year or a grand fine (CPP 4, 114). Three-judge courts of misdemeanors have general jurisdiction over all misdemeanors (CPP 4, 112). Mixed courts, i.e., courts composed of jurors and judges, try felonies, crimes of the press, and political crimes (Article 97 of the Constitution, CPP 110 and Act 193/67). The five-judge court of criminal appeals sits as a court of original jurisdiction to try certain crimes specifically enumerated in Section III of the Code of Penal Procedures and other statutes. The one-judge and three-judge juvenile courts try crimes committed by juvenile delinquents, i.e., children aged from 7 to 17 years (PC 121, CPP 113).

2. Courts of Appellate Jurisdiction

a. Retrial in a Higher Court of Substance

An appeal from the decision of the justice of the peace is tried by the one-judge court of misdemeanors. A sentence of the justice of the peace may be appealed by the accused or the district attorney if it exceeds 8 days or a fine of 1,000 drachmae (CPP 114, 486, 489). A three-judge court of misdemeanors tries appeals from decisions of the one-judge court of misdemeanors. The accused

or district attorney may appeal from a sentence of the one-judge court of misdemeanors, if the sentence exceeds 30 days imprisonment or a fine of 5,000 drachmae (CPP 112, 486, 489). Appeals from a decision of a three-judge court of misdemeanors are tried by the three-judge court of criminal appeals. An appeal from a sentence of a three-judge court of misdemeanors may be filed by the accused or the district attorney if the sentence exceeds 3 months imprisonment or if the court awards civil damages in an amount in excess of 10,000 drachmae (CPP 11,7, 486, 489,1c). Sentences by the one or three-judge juvenile court, confining a juvenile in a reformatory for more than a year may be appealed by either the accused or the district attorney to the three-judge juvenile court or the appellate juvenile court (CPP 113, 489). Regardless of the above limitations, a district attorney of a higher court has authority to file an appeal from a lower court decision, whether in favor of or against the accused, within 10 days from announcement of the judgment (CPP 490). If an accused appeals a sentence, the district attorney may file a counter appeal, the purpose of which is to change the lower court's decision against the appellant. This procedure is an exception to the doctrine which states that the sentence of an accused may not be increased upon his appeal (CPP 494, 470). A sentence of less than 6 months imprisonment will not be executed pending an appeal from the finding and/or sentence. If a sentence includes 6 months imprisonment or more, the court, at its discretion, may upon request of the accused, order the execution of the sentence be suspended pending an appeal, with or without the condition that the accused post bail (CPP 471, 497). A member of the NATO forces, whose request for suspension of the execution of his sentence upon filing an appeal is rejected by the court, will remain in the custody of the forces until final sentence of the appellate court (Letter No. 40047/9 Dec 64 of the Head District Attorney to the Athens Court of Appeals to the Averoff Prison Warden).

b. Appeal to the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Greece

An appeal to the Supreme Court may be filed from a final decision of the criminal courts for violation of a principal rule of procedure, violation of the right to a public trial, lack of a special reason in the decision (Article 93.3 of the Constitution), erroneous application or construction of a substantive penal law, violation of the doctrine of res.judicata, omission in the decision of the applicable section or provision of the penal law under which the accused was tried, and lack of jurisdiction (CPP 510). Upon request of the accused or the district attorney, the appellate criminal court may order the execution of the sentence suspended upon filing of appeal to the Supreme Court (CPP 471).

E. Public Trial--Presence of Trial Observer at Trials in Camera

Article 93.2 of the Constitution provides that court hearings and announcements of judgments shall be public. A hearing in camera may be ordered by the court if a public hearing of a case could: (1) injure national interests, (2) affect the social status quo, (3) impact on the interests of armed forces, (4) undermine public order, (5) offend public morals, or (6) jeopardize the family or private life of a person (CPP 329, 330). The imperfect provision of

paragraph 9(g), Article VII of the NATO SOFA is supplemented by Article III of the United States--Greece Status of Forces Agreement, dated 7 September 1956, and ratified by Act 3715/1957 and Article 2 of that Act, whereby a trial observer may be present at the investigation, the judicial board proceedings, and at trial, whenever the counsel of the accused is permitted by law to be present. Consequently, a trial observer may not be excluded from a trial in camera of a member of the forces.

F. Impartial Court--Challenge

A trial judge, investigating judge or officer, district attorney or court clerk who are related to each other, or who are the injured parties, or who are related to the injured parties or to the accused, or who have been the counsel of the accused or the injured parties, or who were examined in the same case as a witness or expert, should request their abstention on pain of disciplinary action and payment of damages and costs. Any of the above authorities may be challenged by the accused, the district attorney or the injured party for the foregoing reasons or upon presentment of facts sufficient to establish a possibility of partiality by such persons. The judicial board or court rules on the request of abstention or on the challenge.

G. Burden of Proof on the Government

Two important, general principles of Greek criminal law are: (1) that the burden of proof lies on the prosecution, and (2) that the judge freely evaluates the evidence without being subject to any rule of evidence. A consequence of the second principle is that, in his effort to find the real truth, the judge may on his own initiative, order evidence be taken in addition to that presented him by the parties to the criminal trial. Furthermore, the judge may admit into evidence circumstantial or hearsay evidence and opinions of lay witnesses. The judge is not bound by the confession of the accused if he feels that it is involuntary (CPP 177, 178, 223, 333, 358, 368).

H. Arrest and Flagrant Crimes Procedure

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Constitution and Sections 275 through 291 of the Code of Penal Procedures, no person can be arrested without a written warrant stating the grounds for the arrest, except for flagrant petty crimes for which arrest without a warrant is authorized to identify the offender (CPP 409) and flagrant felonies or misdemeanors. A crime is flagrant when the perpetrator is caught in the commission of the act, carrying proofs of a crime recently committed, or is being pursued immediately following the commission of the crime. A crime is not flagrant if the perpetrator thereof is not arrested within 24 hours following the day of its commission (CPP 242). Any person arrested with or without the use of a warrant must be taken to the competent district attorney within 24 hours after his arrest, or as soon thereafter as practicable. If the accused is arrested for the commission of a felony or is arrested by use of a warrant issued by the investigating judge, the district attorney will immediately refer him to the investigating judge (CPP 279) who must, within 3 days, either release him or issue a warrant of pretrial imprisonment (Article 6.2 of the

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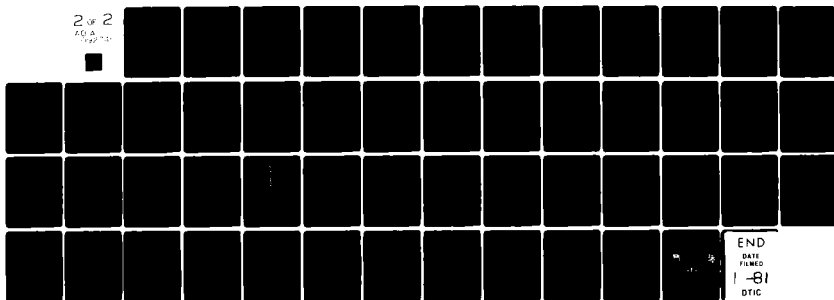
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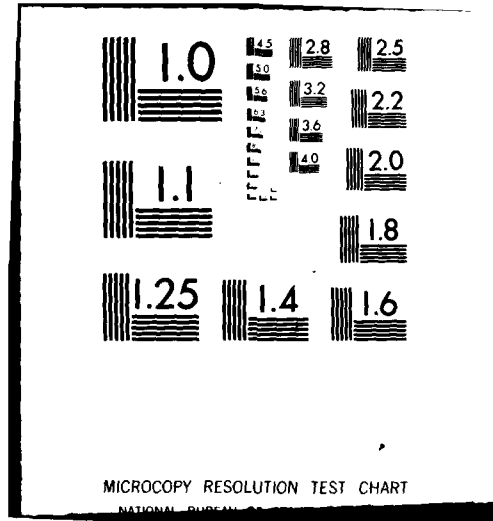
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Constitution). If the crime is a misdemeanor, the district attorney will: (1) refer the case for further preliminary investigation; (2) whenever permitted, refer the case to trial by summons at a later definite or indefinite date; (3) refer the case to an investigating judge, when in his opinion the preliminary investigation needs to be supplemented by further investigation or a warrant of pretrial imprisonment should be issued (CPP 279, 43, 246.3); (4) refer the case for immediate trial under the flagrant crime procedure if the flagrant crime is a misdemeanor, cognizable by a one-judge court of misdemeanors, a larceny, wilful or negligent bodily injury, breach of the laws on games of chance, unlawful possession of arms and explosives, breach of laws for the prevention of illnesses to persons and animals, smuggling, breach of laws concerning state monopoly of narcotic medicines, violation of laws prohibiting fishing by dynamite (CPP 417), or any misdemeanor when, in the opinion of the district attorney, the accused does not have a permanent residence in the country (CPP 426). A person who is arrested for the commission of a flagrant misdemeanor should be immediately taken to the competent district attorney, who may refer him to the competent court for trial on the day he is brought before the district attorney or on the following day (CPP 418). If the accused is referred for trial on the following day, the district attorney may order his detention by the police for no more than 24 hours following the time the accused appeared before him. If the accused is not referred for trial within the 24-hour time limit, the district attorney may refer the accused to an investigating judge who, within 24 hours, must decide whether or not the accused should be placed in pretrial confinement. If a warrant of pretrial imprisonment is issued, the district attorney should without further formalities refer the case for trial (CPP 419). The president of the court, or the judge of the one-judge court, should explain to the accused his right to request a continuance of the hearing until a definite date within the next three days, or he may continue the case on his own motion until a definite date within the next 15 days for the purpose of obtaining additional evidence. In either instance, the court must decide on whether further detention or pretrial imprisonment of the accused is necessary and, if a warrant of pretrial imprisonment was issued, the court must order the release of the accused if he is charged with a misdemeanor for which the law does not permit pretrial imprisonment (CPP 423). Any warden or public employee responsible for the detention of the accused must immediately release the accused upon the expiration of the time limits. Failure to do so subjects such warden or public employee to the criminal charge of unlawful detention, the maximum penalty for which is 5 years imprisonment, and potential liability for damages to the person so detained (Article 6 of the Constitution and PC 326).

I. Pretrial Imprisonment and Consequences

In addition to the cases of pretrial imprisonment under the flagrant crime procedure, a warrant of pretrial imprisonment may be issued for any felony and for those misdemeanors for which the law prescribes a minimum penalty of three months imprisonment, provided the accused is an alien, is suspect to flee the country, or is considered very dangerous (CPP 423.3, 282). The district attorney may, upon initiation of criminal prosecution for a crime for which pretrial imprisonment is not permitted, issue an order prohibiting an accused to

leave the country, when such measure is required for reasons of public security or interest. The order of the district attorney may be appealed to the judicial board of the court of misdemeanors which finally decides the issue, and which may permit the accused to leave the country provided he posts bond (Act 3767/1957). The warrant of pretrial imprisonment is issued by the investigating judge upon agreement by the district attorney, or in case of disagreement, upon agreement by the judicial board immediately after the accused is afforded the opportunity of making a statement. Ten days or more after the warrant is issued the accused may appeal its issuance to the judicial board of the court of misdemeanors, which finally decides the appeal (CPP 283, 285). The judicial board may revoke the warrant upon request of the district attorney or the investigating judge, if the reason for which it was issued has ceased to exist (CPP 286). Paragraph 4, Article 6 of the Constitution provides that pretrial imprisonment may not last more than one year in felony cases or more than six months in misdemeanor cases. These limits may be extended for additional periods of six months in felonies and three months in misdemeanors by decision of the judicial board when very exceptional circumstances are present. Within ten days following pretrial imprisonment of four months for felonies or two months for misdemeanors, the investigating judge must present to the district attorney of the court of appeals sufficient reasons justifying the delay in completion of the investigation. The investigating judge must also submit the case to the judicial board which decides whether the accused should be released or remain in pretrial imprisonment and which establishes a date within the next two months on which the investigation should be completed. The district attorney of the court of appeals may request disciplinary action against an investigating judge who delays an investigation for no valid reason (CPP 287, 289, 290).

J. Conditional Release of an Accused in Pretrial Imprisonment--Bail

An accused who was placed in pretrial imprisonment should, upon his request, be temporarily released, except in felony cases for which the law prescribes a penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary for more than ten years, and in misdemeanor cases where the accused is suspect to flee the country, or in any case where the accused is an habitual or professional criminal (CPP 292, 298). A person accused of a felony punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for more than ten years must be released, if he was placed in pretrial imprisonment which continued, without trial, for more than six months following the indictment (CPP 291). The temporary release of an accused may be conditioned on his periodically reporting to a judicial or other authority on a certain date, or on his abstention from visiting certain places, such as the place where the crime was committed. The release of an accused may also be conditioned on his posting bail, the amount of which is within the discretion of the appropriate authority who should consider the gravity of the crime and the moral and financial standards of the accused (CPP 294, 297).

K. Rights of the Accused during Investigation

Except when a witness is examined, the accused has a right to be present with counsel at any stage of the investigation, and the investigating authorities are required to give the accused timely notification of all investigative

proceedings and grant a continuance in case he is unable to appear (CPP 97, 98, 219.2). An accused must receive 24 hours notice prior to his appearance for the purpose of exercising his right to give a statement. Upon the accused's request, he must be granted an additional 48 hours or, at the discretion of the investigating judge, more than 48 hours, before exercising this right. The investigator must appoint a counsel if expressly requested by an accused, who has an absolute right to consult with counsel (CPP 100, 102). Before the accused makes his statement, the investigator should explain the documents in the case file to him. An accused has the right to read the documents either personally or through his attorney, and has the right to request copies thereof (CPP 101). These rights must be explained to an accused before he makes his statement (CPP 103). In flagrant crime cases and in cases of murder, robbery or blackmail, the investigating officer may deny to an accused all of his rights, except his right to counsel, when, in the opinion of the investigating officer, the exercise of such rights would injure the purpose of the investigation (CPP 105, 106).

L. Initiation of Criminal Prosecution--Police and Judicial Investigation--Indictment

A district attorney, upon receiving a complaint or information concerning a crime, will institute criminal prosecution by ordering a police or a judicial investigation or, when it is expressly permitted by law, by preferring charges and referring the accused to trial by summons (CPP 36, 43, 72). A police investigation is not required, and the accused may be brought to trial by summons; when the crime is a petty crime, a minor misdemeanor, or any flagrant misdemeanor (CPP 244). The police investigation is completed by referring the accused to trial by summons in any of the above cases, or by referring the case to judicial investigation or directly to the judicial board for indictment (CPP 245). The district attorney may institute prosecution by referring a case directly to a judicial investigator when the crime is a felony or a misdemeanor for which a warrant of arrest should be issued. He may also refer a case, which was investigated by the police, to a judicial investigator when it is necessary to supplement the police investigation (CPP 246). Upon completion of the judicial investigation, the district attorney may refer the case to the judicial board which determines whether or not an indictment will issue or he may refer the accused for trial by summons (CPP 308, 320, 322). A judicial investigation is completed after the accused is afforded his right to make his statement. However, since an accused has the right to have his case referred to the judicial board or indictment after a judicial investigation, he may object to trial by summons.

A police investigation is normally conducted by justices of the peace, gendarmerie officers or NCO's in command, or by city police sergeants and officers (general police investigation officers). Other public servants are granted police investigative authority by special statute for special crimes, e.g., customs employees for smuggling violations, forest service employees for forest and hunting violations, etc. (CPP 33, 34). Judicial investigation is conducted by a judge (CPP 246-250).

M. Citation, Summons and Notice of the Accused

A citation when an indictment is issued, or a summons when the accused is directly referred to trial, must be served on the accused at least three days before trial, if he is going to be tried by a petty crimes court or a one-judge court of misdemeanors, and at least eight days prior to trial if he is going to be tried by any other court. If the accused resides in the jurisdictional area of the court, but not in the city where the court sits, the above time limitations are seven days and twelve days, respectively. If the accused resides in Greece, but without the jurisdictional area of the court, the above time limitations are eleven and sixteen days, respectively. If the residence of the accused is unknown, service is accomplished by publication, which must be completed at least one month before the trial date. The one-month time limitation applies if the accused resides in Europe. This time period is extended to three months if he resides on any other continent. The days of service and trial are not included (CPP 166, 168) in computing the number of days. Service on military members is accomplished by their commander to whom the summons or citations are sent by the district attorney. The commander serves such documents on the military member either personally or through his designee (CPP 157). Both the citation and summons should contain, among other things, an exact description of the facts constituting the criminal act and the citation of the Article or Section of the statute violated (CPP 271, 321).

N. Witnesses--Right of the Accused to be Confronted with the Witnesses against him and to have Compulsory Process for Obtaining Witnesses in his Favor

No person lawfully summoned to testify as a witness, either during investigation or at trial, may refuse to do so (CPP 209, 212, 229, 231; CPP 201, 202). However, the Code of Criminal Procedure provides certain exceptions to this general rule, e.g., when privileged communication between attorney and client are at issue. The accused should be served with a list of prosecution witnesses at least five days before the trial, except in cases tried by a petty crimes court or a one-judge court of misdemeanors (CPP 236). The district attorney must subpoena all the substantial witnesses, both for the prosecution and for the defense. The accused may call witnesses at his own expense for his defense, but the district attorney, upon request of the accused, must subpoena one witness for misdemeanors and two witnesses for felonies at government expense.

The accused has the right to cross-examine all prosecution witnesses and may request the recall of any witnesses. After all witnesses are examined, the accused may make a statement. The accused should not be interrupted unless his testimony is irrelevant. Upon completion of his statement, the district attorney and the court may pose questions to the accused. If an accused refuses to make a statement or answer any questions, this fact appears in the record (CPP 333.3, 340, 357, 358, 359, 366.3). The court must postpone a trial of an accused who presents evidence to the court that for compelling reasons he is unable to appear (CPP 349). When an accused who is unable to appear for good reasons, and who does not notify the court of his inability to appear, is tried and convicted in absentia, he may within ten days from announcement of sentence request a retrial of his case (CPP 341).

0. The Sentence

With limited exceptions based on the type of offense involved, a sentence of imprisonment (Section II B) not exceeding 12 months may be converted by the court into a fine of 200 to 20,000 drachmae per day, and a sentence of detention may be converted by the court into a fine of 100 to 5,000 drachmae per day. Included within the few classes of offenses to which the conversion law does not apply are narcotic violations (PC 82; Legislative Decree 790/1970). A court may abate sentences to confinement if there are mitigating circumstances presented, e.g., the accused's good character, the fact that the offense involved no malicious motives, provocation on the part of the victim, repentance on the part of the accused, and the accused's good behavior following the commission of the crime (PC 83, 84). Abatement of sentences to confinement (imprisonment or penitentiary) is authorized as follows:

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Authorized Abatement</u>
Death or life confinement	10-20 years confinement
10-20 years confinement	2-12 years confinement
6-10 years confinement	1-6 years confinement
10 days-5 years confinement	No less than 10 days confinement

The period the accused is held in pretrial custody is deductible from the sentence; however, if the sentence exceeds 12 months and the balance after deduction of pretrial custody is less than 12 months, the balance may not be converted into a fine (PC 87). If the accused is convicted of committing two or more crimes which resulted from the same act or acts, the total sentence is not cumulative, but it is computed by adding to the sentence imposed for the most serious crime a portion of the sentences imposed for the other crimes, as specified by law (PC 94). The court, considering the circumstances under which the crime was committed and the previous life and character of the accused, may suspend the execution of a final sentence not exceeding one year, on the condition that the accused will not commit another crime within a specified period of time from 3 months to 5 years. If the accused commits another crime within the specified period of time, he will be required to serve, without conversion, the suspended and new sentences. If the accused does not commit another crime within the period of the suspension, then the sentence is remitted after the period of the suspension (PC 99-102). Greek criminal law provides for the release, on probation, of a convict who has served two-thirds but not less than one year of his sentence to imprisonment or penitentiary, and has exhibited good conduct (PC 105-110). For imprisonment exceeding 6 months, if the convict works for the government, one day of imprisonment is equated to 1-1/2 days (inside work) and 2 days (open-air work) (Article 25, Act 2058/1952; PC 105). A final sentence will not be executed or, if being served, will be remitted if an amnesty of the crime or a pardon of the sentence is granted (CPP 370(b), 568). An amnesty is granted for political crimes only (Article 47 of the Constitution). A pardon of a sentence is granted by the President of the Republic of Greece upon advice of the Head of the Department of Justice who advises the President upon advice of the Council of Pardons. Under the pardon procedure a sentence can be remitted, converted, or abated. The pardon procedure may be initiated on motion of the convict by filing a petition

with the Council of Pardons or on motion of the Head of the Department of Justice. It must be initiated on motion of the Government in every case involving a death sentence. Except in cases involving a sentence by a summary court-martial, or a sentence for a political crime, or when the convict is over 70 years of age, a petition for pardon may not be filed before the convict served one-third of the sentence, and in cases of life penitentiary, 10 years of confinement,

P.. Civil Action Brought to the Criminal Courts

The Code of Penal Procedure permits an injured party to initiate his civil action against the accused in the criminal courts. Although the criminal courts are authorized to render decisions regarding civil damage awards, as a matter of practice the criminal courts render such decisions only on the issue of civil damages for mental pain and suffering and transfer all other civil actions to the civil courts. An injured party may present his claim for damages, based on mental pain and suffering, at any time before the preliminary stages of the trial are completed. Such a claim may be orally presented to the court. The injured party may appear at the criminal trial with counsel, and he becomes a party to the trial with rights similar to those of the prosecuting attorney (CPP 63-70, 82-88, 96, 97, 108).

III. SPECIFIC CRIMES

A. General

1. Criminal Intent and Negligence

As in all jurisdictions, mens rea (guilty mind) or criminal intent is a necessary element of a crime. However, the negligent performance of certain acts, resulting or threatening to result in injury to another person or to the public are punishable by law. Where negligence is considered an element of a crime, simple negligence is sufficient (PC 26, 27, 28).

2. When a Crime is Justified

An act otherwise criminal is not considered a crime if the perpetrator performed the act in: (1) the exercise of a right or duty imposed on him by law; (2) obedience to official orders; (3) defense of himself or another; or (4) an effort to avert a present or otherwise inevitable peril of injury to his person or property or another's person or property, much graver than the injury caused by him (PC 20, 21, 22 25). Causing an intentional minor personal injury to another with his consent, but not against good morals, is justified (PC 308.2). There is no crime of larceny when the stolen item is returned or full damages are paid before prosecution is initiated (PC 379).

3. When an Offender is Excused

The perpetrator of a crime will not be held accountable for it and will not be punished, if the crime was performed to avert a present and inevitable peril of injury to his person or property, or the person or property of a close

relative, equal to the injury caused by him, or if at the time he committed the crime, he was reasonably mistaken about the facts or he was reasonably mistaken concerning his rights under the law to commit the act (PC 30, 31, 32). An infant under 12 years of age, who commits a crime, is excused. Insanity also excuses a wrongdoer for his criminal acts. Thus, a person who, because of a mental disease or defect, is unable to distinguish right from wrong as to a particular crime, or who perpetrates a crime because of an irresistible impulse, is excused. However, if the irresistible impulse was generated by the accused's conduct designed to produce such incapacity for the purpose of performing the act, he is not excused (PC 121, 126, 34, 35, 36). A mental defect, not amounting to insanity, but impairing an accused's ability to distinguish right from wrong, may result in abatement of the sentence. A person who causes a willful minor personal injury (battery) to another, resulting from provocation of the victim, may be excused (PC 308, 3). An adulterer is excused if the complaining spouse constructively consented to the act, and may be excused if the spouses were living separately (PC 357, 3, 2). The perpetrator of petty larceny, petty fraud or petty smuggling may be excused (PC 377, 387; Article 102, Act 1165/1918). A court may excuse a person who omits to report finding an item of insignificant value (PC 376).

4. Statute of Limitations

a. Prosecution of a crime will be barred 15 to 20 years following the commission of a felony, 5 years following a misdemeanor and 1 year after a petty crime. The period begins at the time of performance of the act.

b. The execution of a final sentence is barred 30 years from the date of sentence if the penalty is death or life penitentiary; 20 years if it is temporary penitentiary; 10 years if it is imprisonment or grand fine; and 2 years for any other penalty (PC 114, 115).

5. Prosecution of Crimes

The State will institute prosecution for most crimes, regardless of whether or not a complaint is made by the injured party. However, for some crimes the State will initiate prosecution only after the interested (injured) party files a criminal complaint. Examples of crimes requiring a criminal complaint for prosecution are: minor personal injury resulting from assault and battery (PC 308, 315); negligent personal injury, unless a special care or skill is required by law on the part of the perpetrator (such as driving an automobile or operating a machine, etc., (PC 314, 315); abduction of a female (PC 327); causing the elopement of a minor female without the consent of her custodian (PC 328). In abduction and elopement cases, if the accused and the victim marry, criminal prosecution may not be instituted before annulment of the marriage (PC 329); trespass of habitation (PC 334); rape (PC 336); forcing a male or female to commit or sustain indecent acts (PC 337); abuse of physical or mental incapacity to resist (PC 338); committing indecent acts with a person younger than 16 years of age or inducing such person to commit or sustain indecent acts (PC 339); committing indecent acts by abuse of supervisory authority or against needy persons (PC 343). In all of the above cases, the State will institute prosecution on its own motion if a social scandal was created (PC 344); committing

intercourse with a female induced to believe that she was married to the offender (PC 341, 344); fraudulent inducement to enter into a void or voidable marriage (PC 355); adultery (PC 357); abandoning a pregnant woman unable to support herself (PC 359); defamation (PC 361-365, 368); violation of postal and professional secrets (PC 370, 371); property injury by fraudulent misrepresentation or concealment (PC 389); intentional failure to pay a required entrance fee before entering a public place (PC 391); defrauding creditors (PC 397); causing a minor to become indebted (PC 403); and usury (PC 404).

Note: When an injured party, who requested the criminal prosecution of a crime subject to prosecution only upon complaint of the injured party, waives his complaint or does not file his complaint within three months from the date he found out about the crime and the offender, prosecution is barred (PC 111, 112, 117; CPP 370(b).) (See also paragraph B 15, below.)

B. Specific Crimes

1. Chapters 1, 2 and 3 of the Greek Penal Code deal with high treason, treason, espionage and other offenses against the Greek State, as well as its allied countries and the chiefs, diplomatic agents and the national emblems and symbols of such countries (PC 134-156). Greek citizens intentionally or negligently disclosing NATO classified information or materials, whether they reside in Greece or abroad, or whether or not they are employed by a Greek public service or a NATO service, are subject to a penalty of no more than ten years penitentiary, or in wartime, at least ten years or life penitentiary for intentional disclosure, and of no more than three years imprisonment for negligent disclosure (Act 3655, 1957; PC 146, 147). Security measures for defense installations, whether they belong to Greece or are established as a result of treaties with allied nations, are determined by regulations of the Head of the Department of National Defense (Article 5.1, Act 2896/1954).

2. Chapters 5 and 6 of the Criminal Code delineate crimes against public authorities and public order such as resistance (obstructing an officer), disobedience, misconduct and insurrection against a public authority, rescue, escape, breach of residence restrictions, riot, affray, conspiracy, etc., (PC 167-197).

3. Chapters 7 through 12 embrace crimes against freedom of religion, military service, currency, documents, the administration of justice and crimes of public servants, including striking by public servants (PC 198-263).

4. Chapter 13 contains "commonly dangerous" crimes, that is, crimes causing danger to life or property. Examples of such crimes are arson, negligently causing a fire, causing a flood, explosion, poisoning of food or water, violating illness prevention regulations, zoning regulations, etc., (PC 264-289). The following crimes are of interest in connection with one's omission to assist in the prevention of a commonly dangerous crime. A person, who in case of an accident, common danger, or common emergency, does not give assistance, requested by any other individual or authority which he could give without a material danger

to himself, shall be punished with imprisonment of no more than six months (PC 288.2). A person who, although capable of doing so without danger to his own life or health, fails to assist another whose life is in danger, shall be punished with imprisonment of no more than one year (PC 307).

5. Chapter 14 includes crimes against transportation and public utility installations (PC 290-298).

6. Chapters 15 and 16 embrace crimes against human life and limb (PC 299-315). Murder is punishable with death or life penitentiary. The penalty for voluntary manslaughter (homicide committed in the heat of passion) is penitentiary from 5 to 20 years (PC 299). Involuntary manslaughter (negligent homicide) is punishable with no less than 3 months and no more than 5 years imprisonment (PC 302). There are various crimes of willful bodily injury, varying with the gravity of the injury caused and punished accordingly (insignificant, very light, more than light, dangerous, grave and fatal injury) (PC 308-311). The crime of willful bodily injury resembles the crime of battery in American law, but differs in that mere touching does not constitute the crime of willful bodily injury. Unlike American law, negligent bodily injury to another is a crime. Very light negligent personal injury is punishable with imprisonment (PC 314).

Note: In case of personal injuries resulting from an automobile accident, the principal charge is causing negligent bodily injuries to another. Traffic violations may be added to the charge, if appropriate, but an accused acquitted of the traffic violations, may be found guilty of negligent bodily injury to another if the court finds evidence of negligence.

7. Chapter 18 contains crimes against personal liberty, such as kidnapping, false imprisonment, abduction, aggravated assault, unlawful restraint of one's liberty in violation of the Constitution, unlawfully entering another's home or place of work, etc., (PC 322-335).

8. Chapter 19 comprises crimes against morals as follows: Rape-- committing intercourse with a female, not the accused's wife, by force, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary (PC 336); forcing a male or female to commit or sustain an indecent act, punishable with no more than 10 years imprisonment in the penitentiary (PC 337); abuse of physical or mental incapacity to resist--intercourse with an unmarried woman or any other indecent act with a male or female by abuse of her or his physical or mental incapacity to resist, punishable with no less than 6 months imprisonment (PC 338); committing an indecent act with a person younger than 16 years old or inducing such person to commit or sustain an indecent act, punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for no more than 10 years (PC 339); committing intercourse with a female induced to believe that she is married to the offender, punishable with imprisonment of no less than 3 months (PC 341); committing an indecent act with a minor by abuse of custody, punishable with imprisonment of no less than one year (PC 342); committing indecent acts by abuse of supervisory authority or with needy persons, punishable with no less than one year's imprisonment (PC 343);

incest and indecent acts between blood relatives, punishable with no less than one year's imprisonment (PC 345, 346); indecent acts between males by abuse of supervisory authority or by profession and by inducing a minor less than 17 years old, for profit, punishable with no less than 3 months imprisonment (PC 347); facilitating the committing of indecent acts among others by profession or by using fraudulent means, punishable with no more than 3 years imprisonment (PC 348); inducing a minor to prostitution or dissipation for the purpose of satisfying another's sexual dissipation, punishable with imprisonment up to 5 years and grand fine (PC 349); a male being supported by a professional prostitute, punishable with no less than 6 months and no more than 3 years imprisonment (PC 350); inducing or forcing a female to prostitution, punishable with imprisonment up to 5 years (PC 351); and causing a scandal by committing an indecent act in public or in the presence of another, punishable with no more than 6 months imprisonment (PC 353).

9. Chapter 20 embraces crimes against marriage and family, such as fraudulently inducing another to void a marriage, bigamy, adultery, neglecting the obligation to provide alimony or support, abandoning a pregnant woman and neglecting the supervision of a minor,

10. Chapter 21 contains crimes against reputation, such as uttering obscene and profane language or exhibiting insulting conduct, defamation, libel or slander.

11. Chapters 23 and 24 list crimes against property, such as various degrees of larceny (PC 372-379); robbery (PC 380); willfully damaging or destroying another's property (PC 381); negligently causing a fire (see PC 266, above); failing to report the finding of a lost item (PC 376). Other crimes against property are: blackmail (PC 385); various degrees and kinds of fraud (PC 386, 388, 397, 403, 405, 406); usury (PC 404).

Note: Negligently damaging another's property is not a crime. Thus, when an automobile accident results in property damage only, no criminal charges are filed, except charges for possible traffic infractions,

12. Chapter 26 contains a number of petty crimes, the most important of which are as follows: Exercising an occupation without the license required by law (PC 414); and disturbing publicly the inhabitants' engagements, amusements or night rest by causing excessive noise (PC 417). Pursuant to police regulations, the following periods of time have been determined as "hours of common rest:" 2300 to 0700 hours, and in addition to that, from 1 April to 30 September: 1430 to 1700 hours (siesta time) (Gendarmerie Reg No 58/65 and Police Reg No 134/1966). Managers of restaurants and other recreational establishments commit a petty crime if they do not abide by these police regulations. Customers who refuse to leave such establishments in accordance with these regulations are also subject to prosecution (PC 418). Other petty crimes are: violation of police regulations concerning the safety, order, comfort, and cleanliness or quiet of public roads, squares and waters (PC 420); causing a nuisance by throwing garbage or other objects against other persons or at other persons' property (PC 428);

obstructing traffic (PC 431); violation of regulations on fire prevention (PC 433); setting free a vicious or wild animal or violating the regulations providing for proper measures to prevent damage by such animal. Current regulations permit dogs to walk in the streets of towns and villages only if they are accompanied by their master and are properly muzzled and leashed (Department of Hygiene Sanitary Reg No 102124/1938). In case a dog attacks a person, in addition to the crime of causing negligent personal or property injury, his master is subject to prosecution for negligently contributing to the communication of an animal's disease if such is the case, punishable with imprisonment of no more than 2 years (PC 283.2); however, the offender may be excused if he immediately reports the fact to the proper authority or in any other way attempts to avoid the danger (PC 289). It is a petty crime to endanger another's person or property by negligently possessing or handling a weapon (PC 436). Except for hunting weapons, no one is permitted to carry or possess firearms, grenades or explosives without permission of the local police authority (Act 611/1968). Violation of this law is punishable by no less than 6 months imprisonment and/or a grand fine of 25,000 to 75,000 drachmae. An ordinary hunting gun is one-barrel or two-barrel, repeater or automatic sling firearm, with no rifled bore surface. Every person possessing a hunting gun should obtain a hunting gun possession card from the local Forest Authority within a month from acquiring the gun, on pain of punishment with imprisonment of no more than one year and/or a grand fine (Article 2, Compulsory Law 525/1968, Ministry of Agriculture Decree No. 215242/2455/1968 KEEN 1968.905). Failure to immediately report to the appropriate authorities the finding of a dead person or the performance of an excusable or justified homicide are petty crimes (PC 442, 455). It is also a petty crime to violate police regulations requiring landlords to report any strangers who sojourn at their homes (PC 444); however, no police regulations concerning this matter are presently in effect.

13. Smuggling is punished with no less than 3 months imprisonment, but if the object smuggled is of insignificant value and possessed for the personal use of the subject, the minimum imprisonment is 1-1/2 months, or the judge may excuse the perpetrator. The minimum penalty is one year imprisonment for the one who has previously been convicted of smuggling or if the offense was committed jointly by three or more armed persons, or the damage to the Government from the evasion of customs is particularly great. Conversion of the imprisonment sentence into fine is permitted only if the sentence does not exceed three months, and appeal from the sentence is permitted only if the imprisonment exceeds one year. Suspension of the execution of sentence is not permitted in case an appeal is filed, and release on bond is never permitted (Act 102, 122.7; Act 1165/1968).

14. On 10 January 1971 a new narcotics statute (Legislative Decree 743/1970), the major provisions of which are included herein, became effective throughout the Republic of Greece. The term, "narcotics," is defined in the statute as those substances which, when used, may cause toxemia or dependence of the user upon the drug. The statute lists 110 substances which are classified as narcotics, 15 of which are used for no medical purposes, and the trafficking, possession and use of which are prohibited without qualification. The other substances listed in the statute are controlled prescriptive drugs, many of which,

prior to the effective date of the statute, could be obtained on the Greek economy without a medical prescription. Included within the list of substances which are not used for any medical purposes are hashish, marijuana, heroin, various hallucinogens such as LSD, STP, Mescaline and the active ingredients of naturally occurring plant hallucinogens. Included within the list of controlled prescriptive drugs are cocaine, codeine, opium, morphine, demoral, methadon, all synthetic narcotics, opium derivatives and emphetamines.

a. The statute authorizes 5 to 20 years imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 to 10,000,000 drachmae for any of the following acts:

- (1) Transporting narcotics into or out of Greece.
- (2) Storing, selling or purchasing narcotics.
- (3) Transporting narcotics into military installations, confinement facilities, hospitals, educational institutions or into places of group activities or habitation.
- (4) Introducing narcotic substances into food, drink or any other consumer goods.
- (5) Cultivating or harvesting, without permission, any variety of Indian hemp or poppy.
- (6) Possessing narcotics.
- (7) Sending or receiving packages or letters containing narcotics or instructing others to do so.
- (8) Operating an establishment with knowledge that narcotics are being used therein.
- (9) Forging or altering a medical prescription for the purpose of obtaining narcotics.

b. The statute provides a punishment of 5 to 20 years imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 to 10,000,000 drachmae for the following:

- (1) Doctors who prescribe narcotic substances without knowledge of the need of the patient or with knowledge that such substances will be used for the production of narcotics.
- (2) Pharmacists who dispense narcotic substances without obtaining a medical prescription, or based on a prescription which does not comply with the requirements of the law.

c. If any of the aforementioned acts are directed toward persons under the age of 18 years, the authorized punishment is life imprisonment and a fine of 100,000 to 10,000,000 drachmae. This punishment is also provided if any of these acts are committed in common by more than one person or if the person committing the act is a habitual offender.

d. Punishment of 1 to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 to 1,000,000 drachmae is authorized for the negligent commission of any of the acts stated in paragraphs a and b, above.

e. The statute provides for 3 to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 to 500,000 drachmae for anyone who operates a vehicle while under the influence of a narcotic substance. Also provided in such cases is revocation of the accused's driving permit for a minimum period of two years. Confiscation of the vehicle involved in the offense is also authorized except in those cases where the owner of the vehicle was not the operator and had no knowledge of the perpetration of the offense.

f. In the case of aliens convicted of a narcotic violation, the statute provides for mandatory deportation after the imposed sentence has been served.

Note: Conversion of the imprisonment into a fine is not permitted (Article 3 of Legislative Decree 790/1970).

15. When the offenses of intentional bodily injury, assault, defamation, or willful damage or destruction to private property are committed under circumstances exhibiting the accused's wanton and willful disregard of social mores, prosecution may be initiated without the injured party's complaint. In such cases conversion of imprisonment into a fine and suspension of the execution of the sentence are not permitted (Act 4000/1959, commonly known as the "Teddy Boy Act").

16. Law 542/1970 forbids the importation into the State all kinds of firearms including hunting ones and any cartridges, swords, lances, bayonets, explosives, explosive devices, sharp knives and fireworks, without permission granted for each case of importation and for specific items and quantities by the Ministries of Public Order and National Defense. As for the importation of hunting arms, cartridges and sharp knives, permission is granted only by the Ministry of Public Order or the authorized police and gendarmerie. Violators will be punished by imprisonment of at least 3 months and a monetary sentence of at least 10,000 drachmae. The possession of firearms, cartridges and explosive devices is forbidden without license of the gendarmerie or the police headquarters of the place of residence or stay of the possessing person. Such a license is not required for hunting cartridges and powder. Violators will be punished by imprisonment of at least six months and/or by a monetary penalty of 25,000 to 75,000 drachmae.

ATTACHMENT 14

INOT
SHEET



HELLENIKON AIR BASE ATHENS, GREECE

HOST NATION SENSITIVITIES - GREECE

.... This is intended to advise you of some of the legal pitfalls one might expect in traveling and living in Greece. The birthplace of western civilization, Greece is an exciting cultural crossroads. A visit offers a great opportunity to see famous historical sites, bask along the warm Mediterranean, and enjoy exceptional food. During such a visit, however, one should always bear in mind that the diversity in Greek culture developed through nearly four hundred years of occupation by foreign powers. That national experience, so unlike that of the United States, explains many of the differences between the Greek and American ways of life.

General Sensitivities: Because of the traditional hostility between Greece and Turkey, any reference to Turkey or display of Turkish symbols should be avoided. The standard American hand waving greeting should also be modified. In Greece, display of the palm with fingers extended is a "curse" that can result in a violent reaction or criminal prosecution. Visitors must always show respect for the Greek flag and treat religious objects and traditions with dignity. Above all, one should never attempt to remove anything, even a small marble shard, from an historical site.

Insult Laws: Personal insult is a very serious criminal offense. Rude comments and joking references that are considered acceptable in the U.S. could seriously damage a Greek's self-esteem. Since individuals may personally file criminal insult charges, always be extremely courteous. Remember that one's Greek hosts may speak a bit more emotionally than one's American friends. One should remain calm in such circumstances, particularly when dealing with taxi drivers.

Police and Judicial Sensitivities: In Greece, police officers are shown great respect. Always be courteous in their presence and obey their instructions without argument. DRUG VIOLATIONS, including MARIJUANA possession, are extremely serious offenses. Mere personal possession of a minute quantity of marijuana may result in a lengthy prison sentence. IMPORTATION of any drug, including marijuana, is ordinarily punished with a very long sentence. Insult to the national symbol (Flag) or Greek nation is a felony. Transfer of duty-free items to non-entitled persons (BLACK MARKETING) is a crime resulting in a prison sentence. Negligent infliction of injury to another as a result of a vehicular accident is a serious criminal matter. Greece has a compulsory insurance law requiring all drivers to maintain a stated minimum amount of liability insurance. Failure to do so could result in criminal prosecution and imprisonment.

Expected Penalties: In drug cases, including marijuana possession, a minimum sentence of 12-18 months imprisonment should be expected. In personal insult and vehicle accident injury cases, fines of \$300-\$500 are common. Insult to national

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dignity ordinarily results in a prison sentence ranging from 9-24 months. Black marketing carries a minimum sentence of 1-1/2 months imprisonment in addition to the probability of a large fine. Crimes of violence, such as robbery and assault, are nearly always punished with prison sentences in excess of one year.

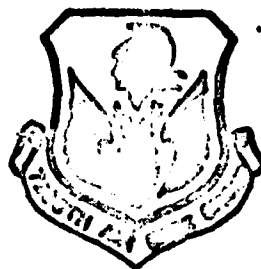
Waiver of Jurisdiction Policy: Under the provisions of the NATO Status of Forces Agreement and pertinent U.S.-Greek bilateral agreements, the Greek Government generally chooses to retain and exercise its criminal jurisdiction over nearly every offense committed by U.S. personnel in Greece.

Legal Services Available: As Legal Advisor to the Chief, JUSMAGG, the Hellenikon AB Legal Office has responsibility for the supervision of all foreign criminal jurisdiction matters involving U.S. Forces personnel in Greece. In carrying out this responsibility, representatives of our office counsel defendants concerning foreign criminal jurisdiction procedures in Greece; assist defendants in the selection and retention of local civilian counsel to defend them; arrange for the payment of attorneys' fees and court costs by the U.S. Government in all cases involving service members; insure that all service members are released to, and remain in, U.S. custody prior to trial; prepare and forward requests to the United States Embassy in Athens concerning jurisdictional waivers in nearly every case in which both the Greek and U.S. Governments have concurrent jurisdiction; and, in those cases in which the U.S. Government has the primary right, pursuant to international agreement, to exercise jurisdiction, insure that prosecution is discontinued by the Greek courts. Additionally, and most importantly, an attorney from our office attends and observes all trials as a representative of the U.S. Government in an effort to insure that a defendant receives all procedural safeguards secured by Greek-U.S. international agreements.

OPR: 7206ABG/JA/Ext 5723
1 September 1978

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REST
SHEET



GREECE - HOST NATION SENSITIVITIES

HELLENIKON AIR BASE ATHENS, GREECE

The following information is essential for all military members in Greece, whether TDY or PCS. The information is to acquaint you with issues which are sensitive in Greece.

Although the people are generally open and hospitable, there are some people with strong emotions who will not hesitate to let you know when they consider themselves to have been insulted. For this reason, it is well to be aware of the following gesture peculiar to this country.

Considered the ultimate insult in Greece, and cause for possible civil action, is a hand gesture in which the right hand is extended forward and slightly upward from the right shoulder. The palm is open and the fingers are fully extended, and the motion resembles one heaving a shot put. This is the Greek equivalent of an American pointing his middle finger skyward.

Both gestures, however, are not normally made unintentionally; they would, therefore, require some conscious thought to perform. There are no other pointed insults that apply peculiarly to Greece, and the same behavior considered vulgar in American society would be equally offensive in Greek society.

The Greek people are extremely proud of their country and its heritage. It is possible, under the law, to insult this national image. The entire history of the Greek people has been one of invasion, occupation, and harsh treatment by the invading forces. Historically, these occupations have been interspersed with relatively short periods of freedom. Since the Greek people have been free, recently for only 30 years, the Greek flag has special significance. An individual can be criminally prosecuted for voicing or writing defamatory or provocative comments about the Republic of Greece. Furthermore, a person can be convicted of the same offense for denigrating a national symbol. Under no circumstances should the Greek flag ever be desecrated by a foreigner. As an example of what can happen when this rule is disregarded, two airmen were originally sentenced to two years imprisonment for stealing Greek flags from public buildings. The same potential charge of desecrating a national symbol also applies to the many Greek churches and shrines that dot the landscape.

In many countries, there is a move to liberalize the use of marijuana and other so-called "soft drugs". The opposite is true throughout Greece. The government of Greece intends to eradicate all narcotics. The Greek people do not use drugs. Accordingly, all visitors can expect more than a fair amount of observation by the local police and undercover drug enforcement people. It is a crime to procure, to buy and to take receipt, to use or

possess drugs, or marijuana, and to associate with those engaged in any of the foregoing. If you are involved, you can expect to be charged on any or all counts.

If you attempt to photograph Greek military equipment, personnel, or installations, you can expect to have your camera confiscated, and you may be arrested, charged, and tried for espionage.

The police of Greece are highly respected. In a courtroom, a policeman's statement as a witness often is the single most important evidence against the defendant. If you are apprehended and asked to accompany a policeman to the nearest station, please do so in a courteous manner. If an American friend is at the scene of an incident, ask him to contact the Security Police while you go with the Greek policeman. If no such friend is around, try to contact the Security Police once you reach the police station, or request that the Greek police make such a phone call for you. The Security Police will then notify the appropriate military authorities. Someone from the base will arrive to assist you as soon as possible. Until assistance does arrive, however, be courteous, but do not make any statements. As a final note, remember that one of the worst mistakes you can make while visiting here is to insult or treat a policeman with disrespect.

In some countries, a foreign government will return a member of the military to the local U.S. military authorities whenever that member has been accused of a crime against the host nation. Many military members assume that this is a worldwide practice. This is not the case in Greece. If you become involved in trouble off-base, the resolution of that trouble will reside strictly within the Greek legal system. This applies even if you are charged with drunken driving, reckless driving, or are cited for any traffic accident. It also applies to drug charges, shouting matches, pushing and shoving incidents, or any other act which the Greek police judge to be illegal or in violation of Greek customs.

While in Greece, make no mention of the Turkish nation. The Greek people have been at odds with their neighbors to the east for centuries, and memories of enslavement and persecution are deeply etched into their history. Wear no clothing suggestive of Turkey, such as a fez, or anything bearing a crescent moon.

There is some anti-American and anti-NATO sentiment amongst a small radical minority of the population. The anti-American sentiment stems from the feeling that the United States "betrayed" Greece in 1974 by "allowing" Turkey to invade Cyprus. Notwithstanding the fact that the American government objected to the invasion, and the fact that Congress imposed an embargo on shipments to Turkey, this negative attitude still persists. In a related vein, some of the Greek people feel that NATO did not use its influence either to stop one member country, Turkey, from invading the sovereign territory of the Cypriots, a majority of whom are of Greek descent, or did not work hard enough to push the invasion back once it had occurred. As a result of this, therefore, there is a movement to oust the American bases, viewed as part of NATO, from the Republic of Greece.

The wisest course of action is to refrain from political or military discussions with the local population since it is too easy to get caught in a heated argument. It is better not to start a potentially disturbing discussion, or to at least leave when the conversation turns to delicate matters, rather than trying to engage in a "no-win" argument. Furthermore, it is best to avoid political rallies of any kind, for they magnify the potential dangers normally associated with a simple private discussion.

Greece, being primarily an agrarian country, features many small villages, and the presence of newcomers is a sight that does not escape the notice of anyone in a small town. Therefore, do not be disturbed or become paranoid when you are stared at while going through these towns. Maintain a low profile for the townspeople will surely be "checking you out". At the very least, though, politeness and a smile will help to ease your reception.

One note about the press in Greece. Several people, Greeks included, consider some leftist papers to be the closest thing in Europe to "yellow journalism". Small incidents are easily and routinely exploded out of proportion, often without consideration for the facts, and "news stories" regularly carry the personal opinion of the writer. Since these papers have given some Greeks a distorted opinion of Americans, it is important to remember that it is up to you to either prove them right, or demonstrate that they are wrong.

While in Greece, it is best to remember that we are guests in this country, and that we are here at the invitation of the Greek government. A little effort on your part will go a long way to make friends . . . learning a few simple phrases such as Kali mera (good morning) or parakalo (please) . . . will demonstrate your interest in Greece and its customs. Your stay in this country will be much more enjoyable and satisfactory if you treat their hospitality with all the respect due a gracious host.

ATTACHMENT 15

LCR 111111 ^{up}
21/57M

ROUTINE

TEN2 MSG700 PAGE 01 238 1233
RT TUZYUW RUEBEEA0000 2381200-UUUU--RUWTRFA.
ZNR UUUUU
R 221520Z AUG 80
FM ANGSC TAC DEPLOYMENT ANDREWS AFB MD//XOT//
TO RUVRBHA/186TRG KEY FLD MERIDIAN MS//AC/DO//
INFO RUVRBGA/TAG MISSISSIPPI JACKSON MS
RUWTRFA/USAF ACADEMY COLORADO SPRINGS CO//DFH//
BT

MISROUTE

DFH-1

UNCLAS

SUBJ: CULTURAL SUPPORT FOR TACTICAL DEPLOYMENT.
REQUEST 186 TRG INCREASE THE OBLIGATION AUTHORITY TO THE AF ACADEMY
BY \$600 TO COVER THE ADDITIONAL COST OF AIRFARE FOR THE SEP UTA
BRIEFING TEAM. ANGSC/XOT WILL VALIDATE THE 448.15 FUNDS THROUGH
NGB/ACB FOR THIS PURPOSE.

BT
#0009

NNNN

ROUTINE

ROUTINE

TEM2 MSG738 PAGE 01 205 1422
RTTUZELW RUVRBHA0086 2001500-UUUU--RUWTRFA.
ZNR UUUUU
R 181320Z JUL 80
FM 186 TAC RECON GP KEY FLD MDN MS//AC//
TO AF ACADEMY COLORADO SPRINGS CO//DFH//

MISROUTE

DFH-1

BT

UNCLAS ATTN: LTC REDDEL

SUBJECT: CONFIRMATION OF FUND SITE FOR TDY

THIS CONFIRMS TELE CONV BETWEEN MAJ MITCHELL AF ACADEMY AND
MAJ PACE 186 TRG 17 JUL 80. AN OBLIGATION AUTHORITY FOR TDY TVL TO
186 TRG IN THE AMOUNT OF \$3250 NUMBER CA 20-0023 DATED 17 JUL 80
IS BEING MAILED TO YOUR OFFICE. YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO USE FUND
SITE 5707840 550-4159 448.15 408.20/409.20 5412503 PRIOR TO
RECEIPT OF OA AS LONG AS FUNDS DO NOT EXCEED AMOUNT OF OA. CONTACT
POINT IS MAJ PACE AV 262-9205.

BT

#0086

NNNN

ROUTINE

UNCLAS

SUSPENSE

RTTUZFYD RUEEEAOROT 1992035 RUEB-UUUU--RWTPEA.
RTTUZYUJ RUEEEAOROT 1992035-UUUU--RWTPEA.
ZNR UUUUU

R 161405Z JUL 89

FM ANGSC TAC DEPLOYMENT ANDREWS AFB MD//XOT//
TO RUECLHIA/116TFW DORRINS AFB GA//AC/UC//
RUVREHA/186TRG KEY FLD MERIDIAN MS//AC/DO//
INFO RUEKSLAT/1AG GEORGIA ATLANTA GA
RUVREGA/TAG MISSISSIPPI JACKSON MS
RWTPEA/USAF ACADEMY COLORADO SPRINGS CO//DFH//
BT

UNCLAS

SUBJ: CULTURAL SUPPORT FOR TACTICAL DEPLOYMENTS

1. THE AF ACADEMY WILL PROVIDE CULTURAL TRAINING AND SUPPORT FOR THE
UPCOMING TACTICAL DEPLOYMENTS, CORONET POWER AND CORONET GYRO.
2. REQUEST ABOVE UNIT ADDRESSEES PROVIDE OBLIGATION AUTHORITIES TO
THE AF ACADEMY TO COVER THE TDY EXPENSES INVOLVED. IN ANTICIPATION OF
UNIT CONCURRENCE, ANGSC/XOT HAS VALIDATED THE FOLLOWING 448.15 FUNDS
THROUGH MGS/ACR FOR THIS PURPOSE:

116 TFW \$5900

186 TRG \$3250

3. DIRECT CONTACT BETWEEN PARTIES IS ENCOURAGED.

POC AF ACADEMY CAPT COX AV 259-2119

PAGE 2 RUEEEAOROT UNCLAS

116 TFW/AC LTC GALT AV 925-2902

186TRG/AC MAJ PACE AV 363-9205

BT

#0803

NNNN

ROUTINE

UNCLAS

SUSPENSE

ATTN: RUEEEA0007 1992035 RUEB-UUUU--RUWTFEA.
RTTUZYU RUEEEA0007 1992035-UUUU--RUWTFEA.
ZNR UUUUU
R 141057 JUL 80

FM ANGSC TAC DEPLOYMENT ANDREWS AFB MD//XOT//
TO RUECHIA/116TFW DORRINS AFB GA//AL/DO//
RUEPFA/106TPG KEY FLD PERIDIAN MS//AC/DO//
INFO RUEGAT/1AG GEORGIA ATLANTA GA
RUEPFA/1AG MISSISSIPPI JACKSON MS
RUWTFEA/USAF ACADEMY COLORADO SPRINGS CO//DFH//

BT

UNCLAS

SUBJ: CULTURAL SUPPORT FOR TACTICAL DEPLOYMENTS

1. THE AF ACADEMY WILL PROVIDE CULTURAL TRAINING AND SUPPORT FOR THE UPCOMING TACTICAL DEPLOYMENTS, CORNET POWER AND CORNET GYRO.
2. REQUEST ABOVE UNIT ADDRESSEES PROVIDE OBLIGATION AUTHORITIES TO THE AF ACADEMY TO COVER THE TOY EXPENSES INVOLVED. IN ANTICIPATION OF UNIT CONCURRENCE, ANGSC/XOT HAS VALIDATED THE FOLLOWING 44P.15 FUNDS THROUGH MGS/ACR FOR THIS PURPOSE:

116 TFW 35900
186 TRG 33250

3. DIRECT CONTACT BETWEEN PARTIES IS ENCOURAGED.
POC AF ACADEMY CAPT COX AV 259-2119

PAGE 2 RUEEEA0007 UNCLAS

116 TFW/AC LTC GALT AV 925-2802
186 TRG/AC MAJ PACE AV 363-9205

BT

#9893

NNNN

ROUTINE

TO: DFM/DFSP/DEV/ACFT/DAES/DAR/IN TURN

(THIS FORM IS SUBJECT TO THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974 - USE BLANKET PAS - AF FORM 11.)

1-45

REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION FOR TDY TRAVEL OF DOD PERSONNEL (Reference: Joint Travel Regulations)				1. DATE OF REQUEST	
Travel Authorized as Indicated in Items 2 through 21.				7 AUG 80	
REQUEST FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL					
2. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) AND SSAN MITCHELL, WILLIAM A., 467-54-0321 REDEL, CARL W., 507-42-5956 SEE REMARKS			3. POSITION TITLE AND GRADE OR RATING MAJ LT COL SEE REMARKS		
4. OFFICIAL STATION HQ USAFA CO 80840			5. ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT (4130) DFEGM DFH		6. PHONE NO. 3067
7. TYPE OF ORDERS ROUTINE		8. SECURITY CLEARANCE N/A		9. PURPOSE OF TDY TO PROVIDE CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING TO THE 186TH TACRECON GP FOR ITS DEPLOYMENT TO GREECE.	
10a. APPROX. NO. OF DAYS OF TDY (Including travel time) 3		b. PROCEED O/A (Date) 5 SEP 80			
11. ITINERARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VARIATION AUTHORIZED FROM: USAF ACADEMY CO TO: MEREDIAN, MS RETURN TO: USAF ACADEMY CO					
12. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION					
COMMERCIAL			GOVERNMENT		PRIVATELY OWNED CONVEYANCE (Check one)
RAIL	AIR	BUS	SHIP	AIR	VEHICLE
					RATE PER MILE: <input type="checkbox"/> MORE ADVANTAGEOUS TO GOVERNMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> AS DETERMINED BY APPROPRIATE TRANSPORTATION OFFICER (Overseas Travel only)			<input type="checkbox"/> MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT AND PER DIEM LIMITED TO CONSTRUCTIVE COST OF COMMON CARRIER TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED PER DIEM AS DETERMINED IN JTR. TRAVEL TIME LIMITED AS INDICATED IN JTR.		
13. <input type="checkbox"/> PER DIEM AUTHORIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH JTR. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (Specify)					
14. ESTIMATED COST					
PER DIEM		TRAVEL		OTHER	
\$ 420.00		\$ 1488.00		\$ 75.00	
				TOTAL \$ 1983.00	
					15. ADVANCE AUTHORIZED \$
16. REMARKS (Use this space for special requirements, leave, superior or 1st-class accommodations, excess baggage, registration fees, etc.) (Prior to travel overseas comply with the Foreign Clearance Guide for passport, immunization, and clearance requirements. Attach receipts showing cost of all lodgings used during the period of this claim. Submit Travel Voucher within 5 workdays after completion of travel.) ITEMS 2, 3, 5 CONTINUED: KYRIOPOULOS, FRANK W., 529-54-0178, MAJ, DFF; HARITOS, GEORGE K., 333-42-0937, CAPT, DFEM. TDY SHRED: .03. AUTHORITY: AFR 36-20 AND MESSAGE R181320Z JUL 80, FUND CITE: 5703840 550-41E9 448.15 408.20/409.20 S412503. CONCURRENCE HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE INDIVIDUAL TRAVELERS DEPARTMENT HEADS. HIRE OF SPECIAL CONVEYANCE FOR USE WITHIN AREA OF TDY AUTHORIZED AS MORE ADVANTAGEOUS TO GOVERNMENT. JUSTIFICATION FOR DETERMINING THE SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS ORDER IS MAINTAINED IN HQ USAFA/DFEGM					
17. REQUESTING OFFICIAL (Title and signature)			18. APPROVING OFFICIAL (Title and signature) ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Lt Col, USAF Acting Head, DFEGM		
AUTHORIZATION					
19. ACCOUNTING CITATION DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS USAF ACADEMY CO USAF ACADEMY CO 80840 TDN: FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT			5703840 550-41E9 52624G P448.15 40820 40920 S412503 (CA-800023) <i>James L. Fennell</i> Cert. Officer 2-186th TACRECON GP/ACF, KEY FLD, MERIDIAN DISTRIBUTION "A"MS. 39301;5-HQ USAFA/ACFPT		
20. ORDER AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL (Title and signature) EDWARD T. RISTAU, Lt Col, USAF Director of Administration			21. DATE ISSUED 20 AUG 80		
			22. TRAVEL ORDER NUMBER T-2075		

REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION FOR TDY TRAVEL OF DOD PERSONNEL					DATE OF REQUEST	
(Reference: Joint Travel Regulations)					19 Aug 80	
Travel Authorized as Indicated in Items 2 through 21.						
REQUEST FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL						
2. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) AND SSAN				3. POSITION TITLE AND GRADE OR RATING		
BARNES, CARROLL T. 500-46-7840				CAPTAIN		
4. OFFICIAL STATION				5. ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT		6. PHONE NO.
AFIT (ATC) w/PDS at University of Illinois Urbana IL 61820				AFIT/CIR		53291
7. TYPE OF ORDERS		8. SECURITY CLEARANCE		9. PURPOSE OF TDY		
ROUTINE		NA		To brief Mississippi ANG overseas deployment.		
10a. APPROX. NO. OF DAYS OF TDY (Including travel time)		b. PROCEED O/A (Date)				
4		4 Sep 80				
11. ITINERARY <input type="checkbox"/> VARIATION AUTHORIZED						
FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA IL 61820						
TO: MISSISSIPPI ANG, MERIDIAN MS						
RETURN TO: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA IL 61820						
12. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION						
COMMERCIAL			GOVERNMENT		PRIVATELY OWNED CONVEYANCE (Check one)	
RAIL	AIR	BUS	SHIP	AIR	VEHICLE	SHIP
				RATE PER MILE:		
				<input type="checkbox"/> MORE ADVANTAGEOUS TO GOVERNMENT		
<input type="checkbox"/> AS DETERMINED BY APPROPRIATE TRANSPORTATION OFFICER (Overseas Travel only)				<input type="checkbox"/> MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT AND PER DIEM LIMITED TO CONSTRUCTIVE COST OF COMMON CARRIER TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED PER DIEM AS DETERMINED IN JTR. TRAVEL TIME LIMITED AS INDICATED IN JTR.		
13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PER DIEM AUTHORIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH JTR.						
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (Specify)						
14. ESTIMATED COST						
PER DIEM		TRAVEL		OTHER		TOTAL
\$140.00		\$289.00		\$		\$429.00
15. ADVANCE AUTHORIZED						
16. REMARKS (Use this space for special requirements, leave, superior or 1st-class accommodations, excess baggage, registration fees, etc.) (Prior to travel overseas comply with the Foreign Clearance Guide for passport, immunization, and clearance requirements. Attach receipts showing cost of all lodgings used during the period of this claim. Submit Travel Voucher within 5 workdays after completion of travel.)						
AUTHORITY: AFR 36-20, Chap 6						
17. REQUESTING OFFICIAL (Title and signature)				18. APPROVING OFFICIAL (Title and signature)		
				JERRY L. SCOTT, Capt, USAF, MSC Executive Officer Civilian Institution Programs		
AUTHORIZATION						
19. ACCOUNTING CITATION				5703840 550-41E9 448.15 408.20/409.20		
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE				S412503		
AF INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (ATC)				DISTRIBUTION "E" <i>JS</i>		
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH 45433						
TDN: FOR THE COMMANDANT						
20. ORDER AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL (Title and signature) OR AUTHENTICATION				21. DATE ISSUED		
JAMES C. WOLFE, Captain, USAF Director of Administration				20 Aug 80		
				22. TRAVEL ORDER NUMBER		
				TA-1124		

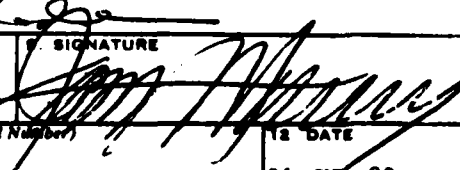
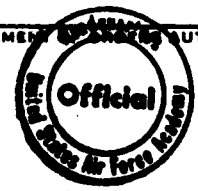
TO: DFSSB/DFSSP/DFV/ADT/DAES/DAR/IN TURN

127/DFE6M DFF

(THIS FORM IS SUBJECT TO THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974 - USE BLANKET PAS - AF FORM 11.)

REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION FOR TDY TRAVEL OF DOD PERSONNEL					1. DATE OF REQUEST	
(Reference: Joint Travel Regulations)					16 JUL 80	
Travel Authorized as Indicated in Items 2 through 21.						
REQUEST FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL						
2. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) AND SSAN MITCHELL, WILLIAM A., 467-54-0321 BARNES, C. TAYLOR, 500-46-7840 SEE REMARKS				3. POSITION TITLE AND GRADE OR RATING MAJ CAPT SEE REMARKS		
4. OFFICIAL STATION HQ USAFA CO 80840				5. ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT DFEGM		6. PHONE NO. 3067
7. TYPE OF ORDERS ROUTINE		8. SECURITY CLEARANCE SECRET		9. PURPOSE OF TDY TO PREPARE THE MISSISSIPPI AIR NATIONAL GUARD FOR ITS OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT		
10a. APPROX. NO. OF DAYS OF TDY (Including travel time) 4		b. PROCEED O/A (Date) 24 JUL 80				
11. ITINERARY <input type="checkbox"/> VARIATION AUTHORIZED						
FROM: USAF ACADEMY CO TO: MEREDIAN, MS RETURN TO: USAF ACADEMY CO						
12. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION						
COMMERCIAL				GOVERNMENT		PRIVATELY OWNED CONVEYANCE (Check one)
RAIL	AIR	BUS	SHIP	AIR	VEHICLE	SHIP
						RATE PER MILE: <input type="checkbox"/> MORE ADVANTAGEOUS TO GOVERNMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> AS DETERMINED BY APPROPRIATE TRANSPORTATION OFFICER (Overseas Travel only)				<input type="checkbox"/> MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT AND PER DIEM LIMITED TO CONSTRUCTIVE COST OF COMMON CARRIER TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED PER DIEM AS DETERMINED IN JTR. TRAVEL TIME LIMITED AS INDICATED IN JTR.		
13. <input type="checkbox"/> PER DIEM AUTHORIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH JTR. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (Specify)						
14. ESTIMATED COST						
PER DIEM		TRAVEL		OTHER		TOTAL
\$		\$		\$		\$
15. ADVANCE AUTHORIZED						
16. REMARKS (Use this space for special requirements, leave, superior or 1st-class accommodations, excess baggage, registration fees, etc.) (Prior to travel overseas comply with the Foreign Clearance Guide for passport, immunization, and clearance requirements. Attach receipts showing cost of all lodgings used during the period of this claim. Submit Travel Voucher within 5 workdays after completion of travel.) ITEMS 2, 3, 5 CONTINUED: KYRIOPOULOS, FRANK W., 529-54-0178, MAJOR, DFF. AUTHORITY: AFR 36-20. TDY SHRED: 03. RC/CC OA 80-00 23.						
17. REQUESTING OFFICIAL (Title and signature)				18. APPROVING OFFICIAL (Title and signature) JAMES G. DUNAWAY, CMSgt, USAF Director, Faculty Personnel & Administration		
AUTHORIZATION						
19. ACCOUNTING CITATION DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS USAF ACADEMY USAF ACADEMY CO 80840 TDN: FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT				5703840 550-41E9 448.15 408.20/409.20 S412503 OA 80-00 23 17 JULY 80 2-186th TACRECON GP/ACF, KEY FLD, MERIDIAN MS 39301 3-ACFPT Cert. Officer		
20. ORDER AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL (Title and signature) EDWARD T. RISTAU, Lt Col, Director of Administration				21. DATE ISSUED 18 July 1980		
				22. TRAVEL ORDER NUMBER T-1865		

1-15

REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION FOR CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS <small>(If more space is required, use reverse, identifying items by number.)</small>					
TO: DFSSB/DFSSP/DFV/AFM/DAES/ DAR/IN TURN			FROM: USAFA/DFEGM		TELEPHONE 4130
THE FOLLOWING ORDER IS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AMENDED AS SHOWN IN ITEM 5 <input type="checkbox"/> RESCINDED <input type="checkbox"/> REVOKED					
IDENTIFICATION OF ORDER BEING CHANGED <small>(Issued by this Headquarters unless otherwise stated in Item 6.)</small>					
1. BASIC ORDER			2. PREVIOUSLY AMENDED BY		
A. PARA	B. ORDER (Type and Number)	C. DATE	D. TED	A. PARA	B. ORDER (Type and Number)
	SO T-1865	18 JUL 80	<input type="checkbox"/> PCS WITH PCA (EDCSA) <input type="checkbox"/> PCS WITHOUT PCA		
3. RELATING TO (TDY, PCS, Short Tour of AD, etc.) TDY TO MEREDIAN, MS, TO PREPARE THE MISSISSIPPI AIR NATIONAL GUARD FOR ITS OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT					
4. IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS TO WHOM CHANGE ACTION PERTAINS					
A. GRADE	B. LAST NAME, FIRST, MIDDLE INITIAL	C. AFSC AND SSAN OR CIVILIAN POSITION TITLE		D. ORGANIZATION	
MAJ MAJ	MITCHELL, WILLIAM A. KYRIOPOULOS, FRANK W.	467-54-0321 529-54-0178		USAFA/DFEGM USAFA/DFF	
5. AMENDMENT <small>(Identify item in order being amended)</small>					
A. ITEM	AS READS			IS AMENDED TO READ	
B. ITEM	IS AMENDED TO (Include) VARIOUS (Include) VARIATIONS AUTHORIZED.				
11 2, 3					
6. REMARKS AUTHORITY: AFR 36-20. TDY SHRED: 03. RC/CC OA 80-00 23. 5703840 550 41E9 448.15 408.20/409-20 S412503 OA 80-00 23 17 JULY 80 CERTIFYING OFFICER					
7. DATE 21 July 1980		8. ORDERS ISSUING/APPROVING OFFICIAL <small>(Typed name, grade, and title)</small> JAMES G. DUNAWAY, CMSgt, USAF Director, Faculty Personnel & Admin		9. SIGNATURE 	
10. DESIGNATION AND LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS USAF ACADEMY USAF ACADEMY CO 80840 TDN: FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT			11. ORDER <small>(Type and Number)</small> SO T-1870		12. DATE 21 JUL 80
			13. TDN FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT		
14. DISTRIBUTION A			15. SIGNATURE ELEMENT AUTHENTICATING OFFICIAL  EDWARD T. RISTAU, Lt Col, USAF Director of Administration		

DEFGI

12 August 1980

IDY Request

AFIT/CIR (Lt Col Hitch)

1. Reference your conversation with Capt Barnes on about 5 Aug 80 concerning his request to be a member of the USAF Academy briefing team which will deploy to Hanoi, Vietnam during the period 4-7 Sep 80. The purpose of the briefing is to provide the Hanoi Air National Guard deployment to be made in October 1980. Capt Barnes's unique geographic background will enhance the value of the pre-deployment training.

2. The purpose of this letter is to officially request Capt Barnes's presence at this briefing. Funding for Capt Barnes's IDY will be from the following line of item: 010-40 550 4410 440.15 400.20/469.10 044100. Following your official approval of this request, please forward the necessary orders to Capt Barnes. If you have any questions, please contact me at 440000 24 4407. Thank you for your support.

WILLIAM A. MURPHY, Major USAF
Director of Research
Department of Economic Geography
and Management

ATTACHMENT 16

G R E E K C U I S I N E

SouvLaki
(Shish Kabob)



This brochure prepared to acquaint Coronet Gyro participants with Greek dishes, including meats, vegetables, breads, pastries, deserts, and beverages.

GREEK COOKERY

The Greek people are home lovers and have strong family ties. Although they are a devout people, they love a party and frequently entertain in their homes. Food is an important part of their celebrations and religious holidays.

Orthodox Greeks do not eat meat on Fridays or during lent, and the most devout observe Holy Week by eliminating from their diet foods taken from anything living, which includes dairy products and seafoods. So it is no wonder that their Easter feast is lavish. It begins with mageritsa (a soup made of the heart, lungs, and liver of a baby spring lamb), which is traditionally served after the midnight Resurrection service. Then the lamb is roasted for the Easter feast. Traditionally, it is cooked in an open pit, but today, especially in this country, it is more convenient for the housewife to have it roasted in one of the large ovens in a commercial bakery.

Colored eggs are also a part of their Easter festivities, but instead of coloring the eggs many colors, the Greeks dye them all a deep red to signify the blood of Christ, and embed them in the sweet bread which they bake for the occasion.

Special breads are also served on other religious holidays. Christmas breads are usually decorated with nuts. Vasilopitta, a New Year's bread served to guests on the stroke of midnight, is baked with a coin inside to bring prosperity to the finder during the coming year. The bread is cut with great ceremony, the first slice being for the house, the next for the father, the third slice for the mother, the fourth for the eldest child, and so on.

Greek cooking is neither oily nor hotly seasoned as some people who are not familiar with it believe, but some flavors and seasoning are typical of Greek foods. Olive oil is used extensively, even in pastries, in Greece. However, Americanized Greeks usually prefer to use butter in pastry baking and save their olive oil for meats, casseroles, vegetables, and salads. Mint and oregano are two herbs frequently used with meats and vegetables. Cinnamon, too, often flavors meat dishes as well as pastries and puddings.

Because sheep and goats flourish in the rocky hills of Greece, lamb is the meat most often used in making Greek dishes and cheese made from goat's milk is a staple food.

The Greeks are fond of broiled steak and lamb chops. To give them a Grecian flavor, broil chops or your favorite cut of beefsteak to the desired doneness, then sprinkle with crushed oregano and lemon juice. Liver, panfried or broiled, may be seasoned similarly.

The three kinds of cheese most often used and most easily obtainable in specialty food stores are feta, kaseri, and kafaloteri.

Feta cheese is a soft, salty white cheese made of goat's milk; firmer than cottage cheese or ricotta, it is similar in flavor, though much saltier. It crumbles easily and is frequently added to salads or served with meals. It is also the cheese most often used

in salads and in hot dishes, combined with meat, cheese, eggs, or phyllo.

Kasari cheese is creamy in color and similar to Cheddar in texture and flavor, though not as runny when melted.

Kefaloteri cheese is also creamy in color. It is a hard cheese, very much like Parmesan, which can be used as a substitute for kefaloteri.

In the rural areas of Greece, many backyards contain a few chickens and a beehive, so eggs and chicken appear often on Greek tables. All kinds of fish and shellfish are plentiful and popular too.

As Greeks are not fond of sauces; you will seldom find a sauce served with a typical Greek dish unless it consists of the juices in which the food was cooked. Nor will you find these juices thickened with either flour or cornstarch. Lemons and eggs being readily available, the gravies are thickened with a combination of beaten egg and lemon juice, giving the dish a piquant flavor and foamy consistency which are typically Greek.

Eggplant is popular with the Greeks and used in many ways - stuffed, baked, combined with other vegetables, meat, or eggs, or used in salads. The summer varieties of squash are favorite vegetables, too. Beans, both dried and fresh, and tomatoes appear again and again in Greek recipes. Here we use cabbage leaves to wrap meat mixtures for steaming, as they do in Greece, where the plentiful grapevines also provide leaves for the purpose.

Pasta is as popular in Greece as in other Mediterranean countries, and rice is a staple, too.

Greek soups are hearty fare and usually served as a meal in themselves, perhaps with a salad and with fruit for desert. A typical Greek salad, combining fresh and cooked vegetables, fish, and cheese is also a meal in itself, served with wonderful crusty bread for lunch.

The pastries, rich and flaky and often soaked in honey syrup, for which the Greeks are so justly famous, are reserved for between-meal snacks to be served to guests with the strong, sweet, foamy coffee which the Greeks adopted from the Turks - said to be the only thing about the long Turkish occupation which met with the Greek's approval!

SOUPS

AVGOLEMONO SOUPA (Egg-Lemon Soup)

2 quarts chicken bouillon
3/4 cup manestra*
salt and pepper
Juice of 1 lemon
2 eggs, beaten

*Manestra is a pasta about the size of canteloupe seeds. You may substitute spaghetti.

Bring bouillon to a boil. Add manestra and simmer for 15 to 20 minutes, or until tender. Season with salt and pepper. Add lemon juice to beaten eggs. Slowly stir some of the hot soup into egg yolks. Stir egg-yolk mixture into soup. Remove from heat. Let stand, covered, for 5 minutes to thicken. Serve at once. Do not reheat. Makes 6 servings.

SOUPS (CONT'D)

MAGERITSA (Easter Soup)

Heart, lungs, and $\frac{1}{2}$ liver
of a spring lamb.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
1 medium onion, finely chopped
1 cup green onions, finely chopped
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup minced parsley
2 tablespoons fresh dill, finely chopped,
or 1 tablespoon dried dill
4 cups water
salt and pepper
Juice of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lemons
3 eggs, beaten

Wash and trim membranes from heart, lungs, and liver. Cover with water and simmer for 15 minutes. Cool. Chop meat into pieces the size of grains of rice. Strain broth. Sauté meat in butter until browned. Add onions, parsley, dill, water, and the broth in which the meat was cooked. Add salt and pepper to taste. Simmer for 2 hours. Add lemon juice to eggs. Slowly stir some of the hot soup into egg. Stir egg mixture into soup. Remove from heat. Let stand covered for 5 minutes to thicken. Serve at once. Do not reheat. Makes 4 servings.

NOTE: Lamb kidneys may be substituted for the lungs.

FAKI SOUPA (Lentil Soup)

2 quarts beef or chicken bouillon
1 cup lentils
salt and pepper
1 large onion, finely chopped
1 celery stalk, finely chopped
1 medium carrot, finely chopped
1 garlic clove, minced, or put through garlic press
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup olive oil
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tomato sauce
Vinegar (optional)

Simmer lentils in bouillon with salt and pepper to taste for 1 hour. Add remaining ingredients. Continue to cook for 30 minutes, or until vegetables are tender. If desired, 1 teaspoon of vinegar may be added to each bowl of soup as it is served. Makes 6 servings.

SEAFOOD

GARIDES SALTSA TOMATE (Shrimps with Spicy Tomato Sauce)

- 2 pounds large shrimps
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 bay leaf
- Saltsa Tomate (see next recipe)

Cover shrimps with boiling water. Add salt and bay leaf and simmer for 12 minutes. Cool by rinsing in cold water. Peel and remove black veins. Add to Saltsa Tomate and heat. May be served over rice or pasta. Makes 4 servings.

SALTSA TOMATE (Tomato Sauce)

- 1 large onion, finely chopped
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- 1 garlic clove, minced; or put through garlic press
- One 6-ounce can tomato paste diluted with 1 can water
- 2 tablespoons white-wine vinegar
- 1 tablespoon brown sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon dried basil
- salt and pepper to taste

Sauté onion in butter and olive oil until golden brown. Add rest of ingredients and simmer, uncovered, for 30 minutes.

KTENIA ME RYZI (Scallops with Rice)

- 1 large onion, finely chopped
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
- 2 pounds scallops
- 1 cup uncooked rice
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- Water
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt
- Parsley

Sauté onion in butter until golden. Wash scallops and add water. Simmer for 15 minutes, turning occasionally. Brown rice in olive oil until golden and place in a 2-quart casserole. Drain juice from scallops and add water to make $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups. Add salt and pour over rice. Bake, covered, in preheated hot oven (400 degrees F) for 20 minutes. Stir in scallops and onion and bake for 10 minutes longer. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

SEAFOODS (CONT'D)

ACHIVADES PILAFI (Clam Pilaf)

- 1 medium onion, finely chopped
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- Two 7-ounce cans tiny whole baby clams or equal amount of parts of fresh clams
- Water
- 1½ cups canned tomatoes
- 1 cup uncooked rice
- ½ teaspoon dried oregano
- salt and pepper to taste

Sauté onion in butter and olive oil until golden brown. Drain clams and add enough water to make 1½ cups liquid. Combine all ingredients. Simmer, covered, for 25 minutes, or until rice is tender. Makes 6 servings.

MEAT AND CHEESE

MOUSSAKA*

*In Greek and English, this baked meat custard is always known under the same name.

- 1½ pounds potatoes
- Fat for deep frying
- 2 medium onions, finely chopped
- ½ cup olive oil
- 1 pound ground lean beef
- 2 garlic cloves, minced or put through garlic press
- One 8-ounce can tomato sauce
- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- salt and pepper
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup milk
- 1/3 cup grated Kefaloteri cheese

Peel potatoes and cut into ½-inch slices. Deep fry in hot fat until golden brown and drain. Arrange half of potatoes in an even layer on the bottom of a pan (7 x 11 inches). Saute onions in olive oil until soft. Set aside. In oil remaining in pan cook beef, stirring with a fork, until readiness disappears. Add onions, garlic, tomato sauce, cinnamon, and salt and pepper to taste. Pour over potatoes. Arrange remaining potato slices over meat. Beat eggs and add milk. Pour mixture over meat and potatoes. Sprinkle with cheese. Bake in preheated oven (350 degrees F) for 45 minutes. Makes 4 servings.

NOTE: Zucchini or eggplant may be substituted for potatoes. Fry the vegetables in a small amount of oil rather than deep fry them.

MEAT AND CHEESE (CONT'D)

SFOUGATO (Meat Custard)

2 medium onions, finely chopped
1½ pounds zucchini squash, finely diced
½ cup butter
1 pound ground beef
1 teaspoon minced parsley
8 eggs, beaten
2 cups milk
salt and pepper

Sauté onion and squash in butter for about 15 minutes, or until vegetables are soft, stirring frequently. Set aside. In butter remaining in pan cook beef, stirring with a fork, until redness disappears. Beat eggs; add milk, vegetables, beef, parsley, and salt and pepper to taste. Place in a 2½-quart baking dish. Bake in a preheated moderate oven (350 degrees F) for 45 to 60 minutes, or until firm. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

GEMISTI MELITZANA (Stuffed Eggplant)

4 medium eggplants
salt and pepper
2 medium onions, finely chopped
½ cup olive oil
2 pounds ground beef
1 tablespoon minced parsley
1 teaspoon dried mint leaves, crumbled
3½ cups (one 1-pound, 12-ounce can) tomatoes

Wash eggplants. Cut off stems and cut each eggplant into halves lengthwise. Scoop out pulp, leaving a shell about ¼-inch thick. Sprinkle shell with salt and pepper. Chop pulp and sauté with onions in olive oil for about 15 minutes, or until soft, stirring frequently. Set aside. Cook beef in oil remaining in pan, stirring with a fork, until redness disappears. Mix vegetables and beef with parsley, mint, and tomatoes which have been broken up with a fork. Add salt and pepper to taste. Arrange eggplant in a baking pan and fill with meat and vegetable mixture. Pour any remaining mixture into pan around eggplant. Cover; bake in preheated moderate oven (350 degrees F) for 45 minutes. Makes 8 servings.

MEAT AND CHEESE (CONT'D)

DOLMATHES (Stuffed Grape Leaves)

- 1 pound ground lean beef
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 medium onion, finely chopped
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raw rice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped parsley
- 1 teaspoon chopped fresh mint leaves, or
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon dried mint.
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- 1-3/4 cups water
- salt and pepper
- Grape or cabbage leaves
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups undiluted canned beef bouillon
- Avgolemono Sauce (see next recipe)

Mix beef with egg. Add onion, rice, parsley, mint, olive oil, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water. Season to taste with salt and pepper. If using fresh grape leaves or cabbage, soak in hot water for 5 minutes to soften. (Remove core of cabbage and soak whole head so that leaves may be peeled off without breaking). If using canned grape leaves, rinse in warm water.

Place a spoonful of meat mixture on a leaf. Be sure the shiny side is down if using grape leaves. Roll, folding ends in as you go to seal mixture in. Place folded side down in a saucepan, making more than one layer if necessary. Add bouillon and remaining water. Cover and simmer for 45 minutes. Serve with Avgolemono Sauce. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

AVGOLEMONO (Egg-Lemon Sauce)

- 2 eggs
- Juice of 1 lemon

Beat eggs and add lemon juice. Slowly add some of the hot broth to egg yolks while continuing to beat. Stir egg-yolk mixture into remaining broth. Remove from heat. Cover and let stand for 5 minutes to thicken. Serve at once. Do not reheat.

NOTE: This sauce is always made from the liquid in which meats or vegetables have been cooked, thickened with beaten egg and fresh lemon juice. The mixture is also used to thicken soup.

MEAT AND CHEESE (CONT'D)

GIOUVARLAKIA AVGOLEMONO (Meatballs with Egg-Lemon Sauce)

- 1 pound ground lean beef
- ½ medium onion, finely chopped
- 1 tablespoon minced parsley
- 1 teaspoon minced fresh mint leaves or ½ teaspoon dried mint
- 2 tablespoons raw rice
- salt and pepper
- 1½ cups beef bouillon
- 1 cup water
- 2 egg yolks
- Juice of 1 lemon

Mix beef, onion, parsley, mint and rice. Season with salt and pepper to taste and add ½ cup of bouillon. Mix well and form into small balls, about the size of walnuts. Bring the remaining bouillon and the water to a boil and drop the meatballs into it. Simmer for 25 minutes. Beat eggs and add lemon juice. Slowly add some of the hot broth to egg yolks while continuing to beat. Stir egg-yolk mixture into remaining broth. Remove from heat. Cover and let stand for 5 minutes to thicken. Serve at once. Do not reheat. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

PSITA PAIDAKIA (Baked Lamb Chops)

- 6 lean loin lamb chops
- 2 tablespoons butter
- salt and pepper
- ½ cup water
- one 8-ounce can of tomato sauce
- ½ cup catsup
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire
- ½ teaspoon garlic salt
- ½ teaspoon dried oregano
- Pilafi (See next recipe)

Brown lamb chops in butter and place in a casserole. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pour water into pan and stir to loosen drippings. Add rest of ingredients and pour over chops. Cover and bake in preheated moderate oven (350 degrees F) for 1 hour. Serve with Pilafi. (After the fat has been skimmed from the sauce, it can be used on the pilafi) Makes 3 servings.

PILAFI (Pilaf)

- 1 cup uncooked rice
- ½ cup butter
- 2½ cups chicken bouillon
- 1 teaspoon salt

MEAT AND CHEESE (CONT'D)

PILAFI (CONT'D)

Brown rice in butter until golden brown. Add bouillon and salt and stir. Cover and simmer gently for 15 to 20 minutes, or until liquid is absorbed. Delicious with a spoonful of cold dairy sour cream served on each portion. Makes 4 servings.

VRASTO ARNI ME MANESTRA (Lamb Stew with Manestra)

- 2 pounds lean stewing lamb
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
- 2 medium onions, finely chopped
- 1 bay leaf
- Juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon
- salt and pepper to taste
- 2 cups manestra (spaghetti, broken in small pieces,
may be substituted)

Brown lamb in butter. Add remaining ingredients except manestra. Add enough water to cover. Simmer for 2 hours. Cook manestra in boiling salty water for 20 minutes, or until tender. Rinse and drain well. Fry in butter until golden brown, turning occasionally with a spatula. Serve the stew over the manestra. Thicken the gravy with a mixture of flour and water, if desired. Makes 4 servings.

VRASTO ARNI ME FAVA (Stewed lamb and fava beans)

- 2 cups dried fava beans or large lima beans
- 1 large onion, chopped
- Olive oil
- 1 garlic clove, minced
- 2 pounds lean stewing lamb
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups (one 1-pound, 12-ounce can) tomatoes
- 1 teaspoon dried mint leaves, crumbled
- salt and pepper to taste
- Chopped parsley

Soak beans overnight in water. Simmer beans for 1 hour. Drain. Sauté onion in olive oil until golden. Remove onion and brown meat well. Combine all ingredients except parsley in saucepan. Cover and simmer for 2 hours, or until meat and beans are tender. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. Serve in bowls. Makes 6 servings.

MEAT AND CHEESE (CONT'D)

TIROPITTA (Cheese Pie)

30 sheets of phyllo (to fit pan 8-9 inches square
or 7 x 11 inches) See Section
"BREADS"

1 cup butter, melted
4 eggs
2 cups (about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound) feta cheese,
crumbled or grated
2 cups (about 1 pound) cottage cheese (small curd)
2 tablespoons milk
salt

Brush a baking pan with melted butter. Lay 10 sheets of phyllo on bottom of pan, brushing each sheet with melted butter as it is placed in the pan.

Beat eggs until thick and foamy. Add cheeses and beat well. Add 2 tablespoons of the melted butter and the milk. Add salt if needed. Beat again. Spread half of mixture over phyllo in the pan. Top with another 10 sheets of phyllo, brushing butter on each sheet. Repeat process and cover with final 10 sheets of phyllo, trimming any excess pastry from edge. Bake in preheated moderate (350 degree F) oven for $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Cut into squares or triangles and serve warm. Makes about 16 pieces.

POULTRY

KOTTA PILAFI (Chicken Pilaf)

6 chicken breasts (about 3 pounds)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
1 medium onion, finely chopped
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups canned tomatoes
2 cups water
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
salt and pepper
1 cup uncooked rice
Dairy sour cream

Sauté chicken breasts in butter until golden brown. Add onion, tomatoes, water, cinnamon, and salt and pepper to taste. Cover and simmer for 30 minutes. Add rice and stir to mix evenly. Cover and simmer for an additional 20 minutes, or until rice is tender, adding more water if necessary. Serve with a bowl of cold dairy sour cream, to be spooned over the hot pilaf. Makes 6 servings.

POULTRY (CONT'D)

GEMISTI KOTTA (Baked Chicken)

- 1 lemon
- 1 roasting chicken (3 to 3½ pounds)
- salt and pepper
- ½ teaspoon ground oregano
- 1 celery stalk, sliced
- ¼ cup butter
- ¼ cup boiling water

Grate lemon peel and reserve. Cut lemon into halves and rub outside of chicken with cut sides. Squeeze lemon and reserve juice. Sprinkle chicken inside and out with salt, pepper, and oregano. Place lemon peel and sliced celery in chicken. In skillet brown chicken lightly in butter. Remove chicken to casserole. Pour off remaining butter and reserve. Pour boiling water into skillet in which chicken was browned. Scrape chicken bits from bottom of skillet. Pour pan juices over chicken in casserole. Add lemon juice. Bake uncovered, in preheated slow oven (300 degrees F) for 1½ hours. Baste occasionally with butter in which chicken was browned. Serve with Pilaf and Giblet Sauce (See recipe under Sauces). Makes 4 servings.

VEGETABLES

VRASTA FASOLAKIA FRESKA (Stewed Green Beans)

- 1 small onion, finely chopped
- ¼ cup butter
- 1 pound green beans
- 1 garlic clove, minced or put through garlic press
- 1 teaspoon fresh mint leaves, minced, or ½ teaspoon dried mint
- 1 tablespoon minced parsley
- 1 teaspoon fennel seeds
- ½ cup tomato sauce
- ¼ cup water
- salt and pepper to taste

Sauté onion in butter until golden brown. Wash and trim beans. Cut beans into 2-inch lengths. Add to onions and sauté, stirring constantly, until beans have turned a bright green. Add remaining ingredients and simmer for 30 minutes, or until beans are tender. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

VEGETABLES (CONT'D)

SPANAKORYZO (Spinich and Rice)

- 1 cup uncooked rice
- 1 medium onion, finely chopped
- 1/3 cup olive oil
- 2 cups boiling water
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 1 pound fresh spinach

Sauté rice and onion in olive oil, stirring occasionally, for 15 minutes. Add boiling water and salt. Simmer, covered, for 10 minutes. Meanwhile, wash spinach and cut into ½-inch lengths with scissors. Add to rice and mix thoroughly. Cover and continue to simmer, stirring occasionally, for 15 minutes longer. Makes 4 servings.

KOLOKYTHIA KROKETTES (Zucchini Pancakes)

- 3 medium zucchini, grated (3 cups)
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3 eggs
- 1 cup grated feta cheese
- 1½ teaspoons fresh mint leaves, minced, or ¾ teaspoon dried mint
- 3 tablespoons all-purpose flour
- pepper
- butter

Mix zucchini with salt and let stand for 1 hour. Squeeze moisture from zucchini. Beat eggs. Add zucchini, cheese, mint, flour, and pepper to taste. Fry in butter, 1 tablespoon at a time, turning to brown both sides. Makes about 18 pancakes.

SELINO AVGOLEMONO (Celery with Egg-Lemon Sauce)

- 1 large onion, finely chopped
- ¼ cup butter
- 1 bunch of celery (about 2 pounds)
- 2 cups chicken bouillon
- salt and pepper
- 2 egg yolks
- juice of 1 lemon

Sauté onion in butter until golden brown. Wash celery, remove strings and tops, and cut stalks into 2-inch lengths. Add to onion with bouillon and salt and pepper to taste; simmer for 30 minutes. Beat egg yolk and add lemon juice. Slowly stir some of the hot broth into egg yolks. Stir egg-yolk mixture into remaining broth. Remove from heat. Cover and let stand for 5 minutes to thicken. Serve at once. Do not reheat. Makes 4 servings.

VEGETABLES (CONT'D)

PILAF (Pilaf)

1 cup uncooked rice
¼ cup butter
2½ cups chicken bouillon
1 teaspoon salt

Brown rice in butter until golden brown. Add bouillon and salt and stir. Cover and simmer gently for 15 to 20 minutes, or until liquid is absorbed. Delicious with a spoonful of cold dairy sour cream served on each portion. Makes 4 servings.

SALADS

SALATA (Salad)

A typical Greek salad is similar to our green salad with the addition of cubes of feta cheese, black Greek olives, beets, and either anchovies or sardines, with a sprinkling of oregano. There is no hard-and-fast rule governing ingredients. In addition to a variety of greens, all or any of the following might be included with the above:

Celery, finely diced
Tomato wedges
Thinly sliced cucumbers
Green-pepper rings
Green or dried onion slices
Radishes, sliced or diced
Avocado slices
Potatoes, cooked and cubed or sliced

The dressing is simple: 2 parts olive oil to 1 part white-wine vinegar or lemon juice are combined and seasoned with salt and pepper. The dressing is poured over the salad and tossed just before serving. When salata is served on-base, ask for feta cheese to eat with it; otherwise, the taste of olive oil might make it less inviting.

AGOURONTOMATOSALATA (Tomato and Cucumber Salad)

3 large tomatoes
1 large cucumber
2 green onions
1 teaspoon dried oregano
2 tablespoons olive oil
juice of ½ lemon
salt and pepper to taste

Peel tomatoes and cut into wedges. Wash cucumber and score skin with times of a fork. Cut into thin slices. Slice onions, using some of the green tops. Combine vegetables with oregano into a salad bowl. Mix together olive oil, lemon, juice, and salt and pepper and pour over salad, tossing to mix. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

SALADS (CONT'D)

MELITZANOSALATA (Eggplant salad)

- 1 large eggplant
- 1 garlic clove
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup olive oil
- salt and pepper
- 1 tomato, diced
- 2 tablespoons minced parsley
- 1 tablespoon grated onion
- 1 teaspoon dried oregano, crumbled
- 2 tablespoons white-wine vinegar

Bake eggplant in preheated moderate oven (350 degrees F) for 1 hour. Cool, peel, and dice. Rub a salad bowl with cut garlic clove. Discard garlic. Put olive oil and salt and pepper in the bowl. Combine eggplant, tomato, parsley, onion, and oregano in the bowl. Pour vinegar over vegetables and mix thoroughly. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Chill before serving. Makes 3 or 4 servings.

SAUCES

SKORDALIA (Garlic Sauce)

- 1 small potato
- 3 garlic cloves, minced
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup olive oil
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup vinegar

Peel potato and boil until tender. Put through a ricer or sieve. Measure $\frac{1}{4}$ cup potato and place in a bowl; mix in garlic and salt. Gradually add olive oil and vinegar alternately while beating with a spoon. Chill. Serve with meat or fish. Makes about $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups.

SIKOTAKIA SALTSA (Giblet Sauce)

- Heart, liver, and gizzard of 1 chicken
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water
- salt and pepper to taste
- 1 medium onion, finely chopped
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons all-purpose flour
- 1 garlic clove, minced or put through garlic press
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup tomato paste

Simmer heart, liver, and gizzard in boiling water with salt and pepper until tender. Drain and reserve liquid. Chop meat fine. Sauté onion in butter until golden. Blend in flour and gradually add liquid in which giblets were cooked, stirring until smooth. Cook, stirring continuously, until thickened. Add garlic, tomato paste, and giblets. Serve hot over pilaf. Makes 4 servings. 136

BREADS

PHYLLO OR FILO

This paper-thin pastry is used for making meat, vegetable, cheese, and egg dishes as well as sweet pastries, for which the Greeks are so well known. It can be purchased in 1-pound packages in some specialty food stores in Greece, or in Italian, Austrian, or German food stores. If you prefer to make your own, follow the directions carefully and you will find it is not difficult to make.

HINTS ON HANDLING PHYLLO

Do not use a moist mixture, such as cheese, custard, meat or vegetable filling, with dry sheets of phyllo. It is better to use moist phyllo with moist fillings.

Do not use dry phyllo in any recipe in which the phyllo is rolled or folded.

If dry phyllo is too hard to handle, it can be sprinkled with water or brushed with water to make it more pliable.

Because the sheets of moist phyllo dry quickly, keep all but the sheet you are working on covered with a towel. Do not unwrap phyllo until you have filling prepared and ready to use it.

Phyllo freezes satisfactorily and will keep frozen for several months. Keep the package sealed while frozen. Thaw at room temperature when ready to use.

HOMEMADE PHYLLO

2-2/3 cups sifted all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup lukewarm water
2 tablespoons salad oil

Sift flour and salt into a bowl. Gradually add water, stirring to make a stiff dough. Turn onto a pastry board. Place the oil in a bowl and spread a little of it on the palms of your hands. Knead the dough with a folding-and-turning motion, adding more oil to your hands when dough begins to stick. Continue until you have a smooth, elastic ball of dough and the oil is nearly all used. Then roll the ball of dough in the remaining oil to cover all sides, place a clean cloth over the bowl, and allow the dough to rest for 2 hours or more in a warm area away from drafts. A barely warm oven is satisfactory.

Separate 1/4 of the dough and roll to 1/4-inch thickness on a pastry board rubbed with cornstarch. Cover with a clean cloth and let it rest for 10 minutes. Cover a table (cardtable or larger) with a smooth cloth and carefully lift dough onto it. Put your hands under the dough, palms down, and gently stretch and pull the dough with the backs of your hands working your way around the table, until the dough is thin as tissue paper. Do not worry if it hangs down around the edge of the table, or if some holes appear, especially around

BREADS (CONT'D) HOMEMADE PHYLLO

the edges. Cut off the thicker edge and save the scraps.

The phyllo is now ready to be cut into pieces with scissors if you wish to use it moist. If you prefer dry phyllo, allow it to stand until dry, about 10 minutes, then cut it into desired sizes.

The scraps of dough can be put into a moist bowl and kneaded and ro-
led again.

VASILOPITTA (Sweet Bread)

- 1 package active dry yeast or 1 cake compressed yeast
- 2 tablespoons water (use very warm water (105 to 115 degrees F) for dry yeast, or (80 to 90 degrees F) for compressed yeast.
- 2/3 cup of milk
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 2-3/4 to 3 1/4 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 3 eggs, beaten
- 1/2 teaspoon each of ground cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves
- 1/2 cup butter, melted
- sesame seeds
- blanched almond halves

Dissolve yeast in water. Scald milk and cool to lukewarm. Combine yeast, milk, and 1 teaspoon sugar in a large bowl. Sift in 1/2 cup of the flour. Stir until flour is dampened. Cover bowl with a clean cloth, and set in a warm place for 1 hour.

Add remaining flour, 1/2 cup of sugar, 2 of the eggs, and spices to melted butter and stir into the dough. Put on a floured pastry board and knead until smooth and elastic. Place in an oiled bowl, turning dough to cover all sides with the oil. Cover with a cloth and let rise in a warm place until doubled, about 1 1/2 hours.

Divide dough into thirds and roll each part into a strip about 18 inches long. Braid loosely on a greased cookie sheet. Cover with a cloth and let rise until doubled, about 1 hour. Brush with remaining beaten egg and sprinkle with sesame seeds. Arrange blanched almond halves in a decorative pattern on top. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F) for 25 to 30 minutes.

DESERTS AND PASTRIES:

BAKLAVA (Filled Pastry)

- 30 sheets of phyllo (8 x 8 inches)
- 1 cup butter, melted
- 1 cup finely chopped or ground walnuts
- 1/2 cup of finely chopped or ground blanched almonds
- 2 tablespoons sugar

DESERTS AND PASTRIES (CONT'D)BAKLAVA

- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground nutmeg
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon ground cloves

Lemon-honey syrup (see recipe following this one)

Butter the bottom of an 8-inch square baking pan. Lay 10 sheets of phyllo in pan, brushing each sheet with melted butter. Mix nuts with sugar and spices and sprinkle half of this over phyllo. Drizzle with melted butter. Lay on another 10 sheets of phyllo, brushing each with butter. Repeat with another layer of nut mixture and remaining phyllo. Cut, without cutting through bottom layer, into diamond-shaped pieces. Bake in preheated moderate oven (350 degrees F) for 1 hour. Finish cutting and allow Baklava to cool. Pour warm Lemon-Honey syrup over. Makes about 20 diamonds.

LEMON-HONEY SYRUP

Boil 1 cup sugar, 1 cup water, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon for 15 minutes. Remove lemon and add 2 tablespoons honey. Stir.

GALOTOBOUREKO

(Farina Pastries)

- 4 cups milk
- 1 cup farina or cream of wheat
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 6 eggs, beaten
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- 6 tablespoons butter
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground cinnamon
- 24 sheets of phyllo (12 x 15 inches)
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter, melted
- honey syrup (see above)

Heat milk; slowly add farina, stirring constantly. Add salt and boil, continuing to stir, for 5 minutes. Beat eggs until light and gradually beat in sugar. Fold into farina mixture, and continue to cook, stirring constantly, for 3 minutes more. Add 6 tablespoons butter and stir until absorbed. Remove from heat, add vanilla and cinnamon, and cool while you prepare pastry. Stir occasionally.

Brush a baking pan (12 x 15 inches) with melted butter and lay in 12 sheets of phyllo, brushing each with melted butter. Spread farina mixture over pastry and cover with remaining phyllo, brushing each layer with melted butter. Pour any remaining butter over top. Trim any uneven edges of pastry with scissors and cut through the top layer of pastry in 2-inch squares. Bake in preheated moderate oven (350 degrees F) for 45 minutes. When Galotoboureko is lukewarm, cut through custard layer and bottom pastry, following the cuts made before baking. Pour lukewarm honey syrup (see next recipe) over Galotoboureko and cool before serving. Makes 42 pastries.

DESSERTS AND PASTRIES (CONT'D)

HONEY SYRUP

- 1 cup water
- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey

Combine water, sugar, and honey and boil for 10 minutes. Cool slightly.

PURA (Nut pastries)

- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup finely copped or ground walnuts
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely chopped or ground blanched almonds
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon ground nutmeg
- 20 sheets phyllo (12 x 15 inches)
- 1 cup butter, melted
- cinnamon-honey syrup (see next recipe)

Mix together nuts, sugar, and spices. Brush half of a sheet of phyllo with melted butter, fold other half over, and brush with butter so that you have a piece of phyllo $7\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 inches. Sprinkle with 1 tablespoon of nut mixture. Beginning at one end, roll phyllo as you would a jelly roll. Cut into halves, making 2 rolls approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Place on greased cookie sheet with smooth side of pastry up and brush with melted butter. Bake in preheated moderate oven (350 degrees F) for 20 minutes, or until golden brown. While hot, dip into warm cinnamon-honey syrup and drain. Makes 40.

Cinnamon-Honey Syrup

- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey
- small cinnamon stick
- 1 teaspoon fresh lemon juice

Mix all ingredients together and simmer for 30 minutes. Cook only until light brown.

HALVA (Nut Confection)

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup farina
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup ground almonds
- syrup (see next recipe)

DESERTS AND PASTRIES (CONT'D)

HALVA

Cream butter; add sugar gradually, creaming well after each addition. Beat in eggs, one at a time. Gradually fold in farina, cinnamon, and almonds. Place in a greased 8-inch square cake pan, and bake in a preheated moderate oven (350 degrees F) for 35 minutes. Cool for 15 minutes; then pour syrup over. Cool and cut into squares or diamonds. Makes 16 pieces.

SYRUP

1 cup honey
½ cup water

Simmer together for 10 minutes.

BEVERAGE

KAFES
(Greek Coffee)

2 cups water
6 lumps sugar
6 heaping teaspoon finely ground coffee

Boil water and sugar in heavy pot, stir in coffee. When boiling, remove from heat; skim off foam; reserve. Bring again to boil and skim. Repeat once more. Remove from heat; add one tablespoon cold water. Put a little foam in each demitasse cup and pour in coffee. Makes 6 cups.

NOTE: This type of Greek coffee is normally served with a glass of cool water. Sip the coffee a little at a time, also sipping a little of the water to dilute the coffee, before swallowing. The coffee is extremely strong, and gives the impression of a syrup.

The Greek word for another type of coffee is NESCAFE. This drink is available at most bars, in the officer's and NCO club on-base, and in some restaurants. The Greeks have a hot water dispensing machine that also mixes the coffee solution. This results in a quickly brewed, hot cup of coffee, already creamed and sugared, and tasting a great deal like a mixture of hot chocolate and coffee combined. It is very tasty and can be useful in attempting to eat-in at the hotel on days when you aren't required on-base. The Greek pastry shops and bakeries are close-in to the hotels and you can buy some cakes and rolls (sweet) which go down good with Nescafe.

ATTACHMENT 17

186th TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE GROUP

CORONET *Gyro*

